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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893. NO. 62.

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WHY?

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BECAUSE they are the patterns of leading Paris and Berlin manufactories.

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BECAUSE they will be sold at a like reduction to clear prior to arrival of regular stock.

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For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

LADY MOWAT'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Will be Interred To-morrow at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

Sympathy Expressed for Sir Oliver---The Fortin Poisoning Enquiry Resumed.

Death of One of the Six Hundred ---Proposed Union of Rolling Mill Interests.

Toronto, March 14.—Lady Mowat died at midnight at Dr. Walker's private hospital, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, from which she suffered on Sunday. At intervals, up to within a few minutes of her death, the patient was able to recognize her relatives. She was aged 68. Lady Mowat has been for years a sufferer from a complication of asthma and rheumatism, for which she had in vain sought relief. Various physicians have been consulted and different climates tried, with little effect. The deceased was the second daughter of the late John Ewat of this city, and was married in 1840. Five children survive her, viz.: Fred Mowat, sheriff of this city; Arthur Mowat, Mrs. C. R. W. Biggar, Mrs. Thomas Langston and Miss Mowat.

The Hicks-Beach Amendment

London, March 15.—The debate on the home rule bill continued this afternoon in the house of commons, the opposition having succeeded in its effort toward frustrating hasty action on the part of the government. The pending debate is on the amendment of the Right Hon. Sir Hicks-Beach, the Tory cabinet minister and representative of Bristol, to reject the measure. The government whips claim that their position has been considerably strengthened in the past 24 hours.

Gladstone's Health.

London March 14.—Mr. Gladstone is so much better as to be able to conduct all his correspondence.

Argentina and Brazil May Fight

Valparaiso, March 15.—The possibility of a war between Argentina and Brazil on account of the aid given by the former to the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul will be a material factor in the settlement of the questions in dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic. There is no doubt that warlike talk in Rio de Janeiro hastened the agreement which was reached to-day in Santiago between the Chilian minister of foreign affairs and the minister from Argentina. These officials have been engaged for a long time in the consideration of the disputed boundary lines. From the beginning there was a great deal of friction between the representatives of the two nations, but under the agreement reached to-day, the territorial lines were so adjusted that neither nation will acquire new ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. This is regarded here as a victory for Chili, because Argentina has long been trying to obtain a port on the Pacific side of South America. Full details of the treaty will be sent to-morrow to the Chilian council of state, which will no doubt approve it without delay. The treaty will be sent to the Argentine government, whose early and approving action is expected.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Requisition to Mayor Haslam—An Old Pioneer Passes Away.

Nanaimo, March 15.—A requisition is being circulated in the city and district asking Mayor Haslam to allow himself to be nominated for the vacant seat in the Commons. The petition is being largely signed.

The lovers of sport at Northfield are determined to surpass all the previous events by a series of sports this year. The grounds are to be put in first-class order immediately and for this purpose tenders are being called for.

The Y.M.C.A. Bicycle Club will meet in the rooms to-morrow night for the purpose of reorganizing.

Captain Blackburn states he has received an offer of $75,000 for the Montserrat which he is disposed to accept, providing the other shareholders are willing to sell.

W. Jones, secretary of the Coast Seamen's Union, claims the Nanaimo jail is being used as a sailors' boarding house and a scab shipping office. He says quite a business was done there last week shipping scabs at scab wages.

The five seamen who have been taken care of by the jail authorities and who belonged to the Bawnmore, were taken on board the vessel yesterday.

It is rumored that Capain Webster, of the bark General Fairchild, is to be presented with a new flag in honor of his vessel being the first to load at the new wharf on Protection Island.

Mrs. Joseph Bevilockway, an old and respected pioneer, passed away yesterday after a long and protracted illness. The deceased, in company with her husband, arrived in this city in 1854 by the good ship Princess Royal. The funeral took place to-day and was largely attended.

INJURED ON DUTY.

Painful Accident to a Fireman—A Body Found—Vancouver Club.

Vancouver, March 15.—John Campbell, fireman, was thrown from the chemical engine last night and had his leg broken.

The body of James Shoemaker, a hand logger, has been found in a boom of logs at Carborough Bay. An inquest will be held.

The Vancouver Club, which suspended building operations for financial reasons last year, is now going to finish the club house.

Miss E. Murray, Victoria, has been appointed on the public school staff, and Wm. Brown, chairman of the school board, has been appointed superintendent of the city schools at $75 per month.

The Coquitlam left again for the halibut fisheries this morning.

TUPPER PROTESTS.

The Government's Action on the French Treaty Does Not Please Him.

Ottawa, March 15.—I learn that the government has received a vigorous protest from Sir Charles Tupper over the statement made by Mr. Foster in the commons here regarding the French treaty. Tupper says the government had all the correspondence before them, and he cannot see why they would not ratify the treaty.

In answer to Senator McDonald, Minister Bowell said that the regulations relating to fish offal would be strictly enforced on the Fraser and British Columbia rivers.

The government will take Wednesdays hereafter for ministerial business.

The senate committee reported favorably to-day on the Doran and Rowand cases, both from Winnipeg. Mr. Doran gets a divorce on account of bigamy and desertion. Mrs. Rowand's is on account of her husband's dissolute life, ill-treatment and adultery.

Minister Foster proposes to amend the insurance act to restrict the number of shares and voting power by proxy at the meeting of companies.

An act to incorporate the Automatic Telephone and Electric company of Canada, which promises to be a formidable competitor with the Bell company, passed the railway committee to-day.

BRUIN WON THE DAY.

Cool Proceedings of a Bear—A Serious Fall From Grace.

New Westminster, March 15.—A large black bear walked int othe Depot hotel at 1:30 this morning while the barkeeper was sweeping out. A man named Bell rushed off for a gun while bruin chased the barkeeper out of the room to the street, where he hugged a wooden figure outside a cigar store, then decamped up hill.

Ald. Ovens left for Victoria this morning with a monster petition to urge the government to reconsider the question and be more liberal on the bridge proposition.

A prominent member of the local Salvation Army is non est. He bought a piece of land for $1,300, part down, and managed to obtain the deeds in his own name and took a mortgage to pay off the balance, then raised $500 and skipped.

Word was received by the provincial police to-day that Logger Wm. Shoemaker was drowned at Lockborough Inlet on Feb. 27. He was an American aged 24.

Mrs. Burton of Hatzic Prairie was brought down for trial to-day for stealing a pair of gold-rimmed glasses in 1891 at the Mission.

Women's World's Fair Exhibits.

Chicago, March 15.—This is the last day of grace upon which exhibitions from the different state boards and advisory committees can be received at the women's building for examination by the final expert committee of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, and several carloads of belated exhibits, nearly all the handiwork of patriotic women in different parts of the country, are being transferred from the side tracks to the building. The work of examination will be commenced at once, and the prospects are that the women will be the first to have their house in order for the opening in May.

Destructive Fire.

San Francisco, March 16.—Fire early this morning totally destroyed three almost new story dwelling houses on Ashbury Heights. They were owned and occupied by John A. Hammerschmidt, whose loss is $12,000; insurance $6000; T. J. Corwin, loss $12,000, insurance, $9,000; and V. R. Belmer, loss $8,000, insurance $6,500. The fire broke out in Corwin's residence and the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

DEACON AND HIS DAUGHTER

The Celebrated American Coming to the States With His Daughter Gladys.

Peculiar Water Frauds in Cincinnati---Millionaire Sturtevant Dead.

Fatal Fire in Chicago---Scanlan Dying---A Bank Clerk's Escapade.

London, March 15.—Edward Parker Deacon, the slayer of Edmond Abeille, started on the North German steamer Trave to-day with his daughter Gladys for New York, with the intention of rejoining his other children at Newport, R. I. Gladys is the child whom Mrs. Deacon abducted from a convent to save her from falling into the hands of her father during the divorce proceedings recently terminated by agreement, under which Deacon was given possession of all his children except the youngest.

Will Marry Her Coachman

Boston, March 15.—Mrs. Frances B. Hiller, who created a stir a few days ago by the announcement that she had a magnificent burial casket ready, is evidently confident that death is a long distance off. She will be married on Easter Sunday at the Roman Catholic church, Wilmington, to Henry Hiller, formerly Peter Eurrette, her coachman. She induced Surrette to change his name to that borne by the late Dr. Hiller to perpetuate her name. Surrette lived in Canada and saw the notice of the eccentricity of the woman and her wealth. He came, saw and conquered.

Benevolence of a Bookmaker.

Lexington, Ky., March 15.—Sam Clay robbed Bookmaker Tommy Shannon of $7,000 in New York last winter, and Shannon spent over $10,000 to effect his capture. Shannon was visited by Clay's mother, whose earnest prayers for mercy aroused the sympathising nature of Mr. Shannon, and her pleadings, so it is said, have induced him to withdraw the prosecution.

The Situation at Honolulu.

Washington, March 14.—The mail from Honolulu, which reached San Francisco last Thursday, arrived in Washington this evening. The annexation commissioners received a large budget of newspapers and letters. One of the letters stated that Mr. Wodehouse, the British Consul-General at Honolulu, had not up to the time the steamer left there, called upon the members of the provisional government nor extended to them any usual courtesies. The same was true of the officers of the Japanese frigate, which had recently arrived in the harbor, and the letter giving this information stated that they seemed to be acting under the influence of the British officials. The reception given Capt. Wiltse on the United States steamship Boston, just prior to his departure from the islands for San Francisco, was the largest social affair ever held in Honolulu. The affair was given under the auspices of the provisional government and leading citizens.

Peaceful Annexation of Canada.

Princeton, N. J., March 15.—The great inter-collegiate oratorical debate between Yale and Princeton takes place this afternoon. The subject is "Resolved, that the peaceful annexation of Canada would be beneficial to the United States." J. F. Ewing of Iowa, McCready Sykes of New York, and Donald McCall will represent Princeton, and E. W. Thoms of Connecticut, J. I. Chamberlain and W. Leffingwell of New York will represent Yale. Both trials have been in preparation for weeks, and each side will make a strong presentation of its case.

Juvenile Robbers.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 15.—Sixteen scions of the first families of Rock Spring, the state's principal coal camp, are under arrest. The boys are from 10 to 15 years of age. Since early in the year they have been stealing from various business houses. One raid in a cellar netted them 30,000 cigars, many bottles of whisky and several cases of wine. Some of the stuff they sold to aliens employed in the coal mines. Goods stored in a cabin in the hills have been found. The boys confessed and have been bailed out of jail.

Enemies of Home Rule.

London, March 15.—The national allied Tory and Unionist movement to encompass the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill was begun to-day with an immense mass meeting and conference in Albert Hall, delegates being present from the leading towns of the north and west of England. Lord Salisbury and the duke of Devonshire represented the house of lords, and Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour and Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain the house of commons. The Orangemen turned out in force. A mass of statistics relating to crime and agrarian outrages, which have been collected by Tory agents during a three weeks' tour in Ireland, were submitted to the conference. This is the first gathering of thirty demonstrations to be held in different parts of the country between now and April 30.

The Second Dishonorable Choctaw.

Caddo, I. T., March 15.—Elias Lorang, the Indian who was to have been shot last Friday and who was granted a new trial, at the last moment has escaped. He was on patrol, and is the second Choctaw on record who has fled his fate. A revision of the law will probably result. He kept his parole honorably last Friday.

Millionaire Sturtevant Dead.

Norwich, Conn., March 15.—A. P. Sturtevant died at his home in this city last night. Sturtevant was one of the largest cotton manufacturers in New England. He owned $2,000,000 worth of property in New York city, including the hotel which bears his name.

Peek-a-Boo Scanlan Dying.

New York, March 15.—A report is in circulation in theatrical circles that actor William J. Scanlan is dying at Bloomingdale asylum. Scanlan has been failing steadily for the last week. Physicians will examine the demented actor to-day and find whether another relapse would prove fatal. Mrs. Scanlan believes that he will live several weeks yet.

"High Toned and Literary."

St. Louis, March 15.—There has been a good deal of ill-feeling in the Sheanish club of late, which has finally led to a split and organization of two separate bodies. The membership is very "high-toned" and "literary." A rumor obtained currency yesterday that two of the members of the club had fought a duel with sabres. Capt. Harrison, an editorial writer on the Westiche Post, was named as one of the principals, and an unknown was the other. Capt. Harrison denies he has figured in such an affair.

Opening of the Waldorf.

New York, March 15.—Another palatial hostelrie was added to the accommodations of the city to-day by the opening of the Waldorf hotel, which is located at Fifth avenue and 33rd street. Invitations have been issued for a reception this evening, at which high society will turn out in force. The building has cost two and a quarter million dollars, while the interior furnishings have absorbed three quarters of a million more. It is understood that a large proportion of the stock is held by the Astor estate. It will cater largely to foreign visitors.

Military Stores for Hawaii.

San Francisco, March 15.—The outgoing steamer for the Hawaiian Islands to-day carried a large consignment of military clothing for the use of the National Guard of the provisional government. There were altogether five hundred suits, much after the style and appearance of the fatigue uniform of Uncle Sam's troops. The vessel also takes out a number of the new Hawaiian flags, the design being a blue shield on a dark blue background, with the word "Hawaii" and the date of the revolution, January 17th. On the arrival of the steamer the clothing will be at once apportioned among the military, and the forces will be reviewed by the members of the provisional government.

To Fight Sunday Closing.

Washington, March 15.—Within the next 48 hours the intervention of the Supreme Court of the United States will be sought to prevent the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. The delegation from the Chicago Secular Union, which is a branch of the free-thought organization founded many years ago by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, is due here this evening for the purpose of taking the initiatory proceedings. A brief has been prepared by Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois, in the name of the state, setting forth that the Sunday closing clause in the act of Congress is unconstitutional, and asking for an injunction restraining the national commission from interfering with the by-laws in such a way as to necessitate the closing of the gates on Sunday.

In Memory of Butler.

Boston, March 15.—Tremont Temple will be packed to the doors to-night upon the occasion of the exercises in memory of the late Gen. Butler. The demand for tickets has been large enough to fill the immense auditorium twice over. The oration will be delivered by Frederick Greenhalge.

Where the City Water Went.

Cincinnati, March 15.—Recently it was discovered that a land syndicate just outside of this city had been for months surreptitiously obtaining millions of gallons of city water free, and had been one of the unknown causes, so far as the public was concerned, of last summer's water famine. An investigation led to the discovery today that the syndicate was not only getting the water, but was selling to adjoining suburbs. Several prominent city officials are likely to be involved.

Mohammedan Outrages.

Constantinople, March 14.—Moslem mobs have possession of Caesaren. They have established a reign of terror over the Armenians, have robbed hundreds and have killed many. During the services in three Armenian churches the mobs burst in the doors, stripped the women of their jewelry and afterwards went through the streets, attacking all the Armenians they met, bursting into private houses and sacking the shops. Christian caravans are being robbed and the merchants murdered.

Fatal Fire.

Chicago, March 15.—A few minutes after 2 this morning fire started in Stephen Carter's picture frame factory at 124 and 126 May street. The building was a brick structure, 150x125 feet, and five stories high. It was well stocked with picture frames and similar materials. A short time after the fire started the top of the south wall fell on the roof of Stephen C. Carter's residence, 120 May street, adjoining the factory. The building collapsed, burying five people. The dead are supposed to be S. J. Carter, uncle of Stephen Carter; Lillie Carter, 12 years old. The injured are: Mrs. A. Carter, wife of S. J. Carter; Rose Carter, 12 years old. Stephen Carter was rescued from his residence with his left leg broken and internally injured. J. E. Cook, driver of engine No. 3, was crushed by falling walls and badly bruised, but not fatally. Patrick O'Connor, a pipeman with engine company No. 7, was also badly crushed and bruised. The loss is $60,000.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Twelve Hours Spent by the Legislature Discussing the Estimates.

Hon. Mr. Beaven Points Out Some of the Government's Misstatements.

THIRTIETH DAY.

Tuesday, March 14, 1893.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Barber.

The railway committee reported on the Nelson and Arrow Lake railway bill

Mr. Martin resumed the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. The members for New Westminster district had nothing to complain of, as the Government had been most liberal to that district, especially in connection with the traffic bridge. There was one omission in the estimates. He thought the Government should have made an appropriation for an old man's home in Yale district. If this was done it would relieve the Kamloops hospital. Something should also be done in the Okanagan district which was the natural outlet from the Rock Creek mines. There should certainly be something spent on the roads to the Rock Creek mines. The Yale trunk road should also receive some attention from the Government, as it was now blocked in many places by the construction of the C.P.R. He had seen a steamer load of oats and eggs coming into the harbor yesterday and he thought the farmers of British Columbia should be encouraged to raise this produce in the province. Every facility should be afforded the farmers to bring their produce to market.

Dr. Milne said the remarks of the Chief Commissioner about the junior member for Yale, Mr. Semlin, were far from complimentary. The two gentlemen had crossed swords on many occasions in Yale district and Mr. Semlin had proved that his mental calibre was fully equal to that of the Chief Commissioner. The supplementary estimates of $151,000 showed that the Government had used very poor judgment in preparing the estimates last year. Any business man showing a similar statement to that presented by the Government would be censured for so doing. The amount included in the supplementary estimates could have been estimated last year. The supplementary estimates showed an expenditure of nearly $50,000 on roads, streets and bridges, which showed that the mental calibre of the Government was not equal to the task of governing the country. The estimated expenditure this year was $1,223,697 and there was no reason to doubt that there would be another supplementary estimate down next year. Taking the estimated receipts and expenditures it would be found that there was only $1,058,000 out of which $1,233,697 was to be paid. If any mercantile man presented a statement like this he would do so with a blush on his face. The Government was always falling back on the million dollar loan. About $300,000 of the loan had been spent during the past year. Any man could conduct a business if he had a loan to fall back on all the time. He supposed that after the present loan had been used up the House would be asked to grant another one. It had been said that the formation of municipalities had caused a retraction from the revenue of the province but nothing had been said about the expenses that the Government had been relieved of. For instance the expenses in connection with the schools, formerly borne by the Government was now almost entirely paid by the municipalities. The indebtedness of the province was about $2,713,000, which, with our estimated population of 65,000, meant a debt of $42 per head. Comparing this state of affairs with the condition in the other provinces, it was not to be admired. While British Columbia was drifting into debt the other provinces are increasing their surplus in the treasury. The Government was selling all the lands in the province so that that source of revenue was disappearing altogether. The Government was neglecting the agricultural interests of the province and it was a fact that many farmers who arrived from the east went right across the boundary and took up land there. There was lots of land in British Columbia and something should be done to bring about a different state of affairs. Farmers are not encouraged to come here and when they do come they cannot obtain the information about lands that they require. If they are not treated as they should be it could not be expected that they would come here. There were other industries that were also neglected, principally shipbuilding and iron and steel works. The Government should also turn their attention to the abolition of the tax on mortgages for which there was now a petition before the House. The tax was hard on the borrower who had to pay taxes on his land and a tax on the mortgage. Acknowledging that it was necessary to provide for handling any epidemic of disease that might make its appearance in the province, there was a general feeling against such a measure as the health bill before the House being placed on the statute book. A health act was necessary but it was necessary to operate it generously and with good common sense. Last year the principal bill before the House was the crofter bill of which great things were promised. That measure was almost a failure, the promoters having to ask the Government for further time. The bill was too much in the interest of the monopolist, there being no protection for the crofters who were to be simply servants of the company. He had been informed that only five families had applied to come to the country for the company.

Hon. Mr. Turner—You were very badly informed.

Dr. Milne—The Government say we were badly informed. If so why do they not give the House some information on the subject of which nothing so far had been heard this session? All the bright hopes for the scheme had fallen through. A provision was made last session for another minister of the crown but that position had not been filled yet. The Government should explain why this position had not been filled. When they asked the House to provide for another minister they said it would be impossible to carry on the business of the country without another minister. Why did not the Government honor some of their supporters with the position. There were the junior member for Vancouver, the member for Lillooet and the second member for Yale, all of whom would at least compare favorably with the Chief Commissioner. The fact was, the Government was afraid to open up any constituency, as the people of the rural districts, like the people of the cities, distrusted the present administration. He hoped that the Government would sum up sufficient courage to bring down a fair measure of redistribution. The measure should be in the interests of the people and of the province and not only in the interest of the Government. He hoped that the measure would not cause any ill feeling between the Island and the Mainland.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the debate had been proceeding very irregularily, the members on the Opposition side of the House being seemingly afraid to attack the Government. The leaders had kept in the background, letting the other members of the party do all the talking. He did not understand the chief commissioner to speak disparagingly of the junior member for Yale, Mr. Semlin. He had just referred to the way the debate was being conducted. The elections proved that the chief commissioner had the confidence of the residents of Yale. The fact that the Opposition had failed to attack the Government proved thatthe affairs of the country were in good hands. That was a grand piece of fiction which the junior member for Yale had uttered when he said that the expenditure on public works in 1878 was larger in proportion than the expenditure in 1892. In 1878 the expenditure on public works did not exceed 20 per cent., while in 1892 it amounted to 45 per cent. of the revenue. In 1878, 30 per cent. less of the revenue was spent on education than was spent for the same purpose in 1892. It had been said that the surplus was made up of the loan. Of course the money was borrowed to be spent and not to be horded in the treasury. The money had been so carefully handled that a lot of work had been done and half of the money was still left. In 1874 when the leader of the Opposition was in power, 60 per cent. of the revenue was paid for salaries now only 25 per cent. was paid for that purpose. The expenditure on public works had increased while the government of the country had been carried on on economic basis. It was better to spend money on public works than to keep it in the treasury.

The Attorney-General quoted a lot of figures to show how the Government of Ontario proved that the assets of that province were far greater than the liabilities. He said if the Government of British Columbia adopted a similar method they could show a big balance on the right side of the ledger. He mentioned the extraordinary expenditures of the last few years amounting to $400,000, of which $88,100 was spent on the Island and the balance on the Mainland. He maintained that the money had been evenly and justly spent in the districts in which it was needed. There was another instance of the Government's economy whereby $24,000 had been saved for the country. This was brought about by the conversion of the public debt. The amount saved in this way would nearly pay the interest and sinking fund required for erection of the new Government buildings. He knew that the province did not receive justice from the Dominion, but the province could not obtain anything from them by wringing their necks. The Government, however had been more successful lately in inducing the Dominion to treat the Government with more fairness.

Hon. Mr. Davie repeated his arguments in defense of his action during the epidemic of last summer, and then dealt with the Crofter scheme. This scheme he said was not dead as had been stated by Dr. Milne, but had been placed on a better footing than it was formerly. A gentleman formerly a director of the company was in the city and he stated that there was every prospect of the company being formed. Ninety families had already applied to the company to be sent to British Columbia. Many of these were fishermen from all over the United Kingdom. He assured the members of the House that the redistribution bill would be fair to all parts of the province. In conclusion he would say that he had been considering the propriety of being a candidate for Vancouver at the next general election, but had concluded to remain where he was.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that after so many speeches one felt as though there was very little left to say. But he did not think it would be right to let some of the remarks made by the last speaker pass. He was very much pained to hear the chief commissioner speak so disparagingly of the junior member for Yale, Mr. Semlin, and he was sure that Hon. Mr. Vernon must have regretted saying what he did. He knew that the residents of Yale district were proud to be represented by Mr. Semlin, who had done much for them in the early days when the province was young. He had no doubt that Mr. Semlin would have been the first member for Yale if the chief commissioner had not brought certain influences to bear against him. The chief commissioner was backed by the government and the C. P. R., and the fact that Mr. Semlin was elected showed that all the solid men of Yale favored him. It was very ill-becoming of Mr. Vernon to make disparagaing remarks about Mr. Semlin, as it had been proved by the debate that followed Mr. Semlin's speech that his remarks were nothing more than a fair criticism of the speech made by the finance minister. The minister of finance always tried to make it appear that the finances of the province were successfully handled, but when one came to look at it it appeared different. Turning back to the balance sheets of the province was the way to test the state of affairs. Hon. Mr. Turner stated that he managed the finances of the country for six years, and therefore he (Mr. Beaven) would turn back to the balance sheet of 1885. That sheet showed that at that time there was a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to $50,000. In 1886 the liabilities exceeded the assets by $187,000, and the debt of the province had gradually crept up until 1892, when it amounted to $1,033,000. Taking the present year it would no doubt be found that the liabilities over the assets had increased by one and a quarter millions of dollars. The fact that the liabilities had increased like this did not show a very brilliant financial state of affairs. But, more than that, many of the items which were called assets were not assets at all. For instance, there was an amount of $8,000 due on account of the graving dock, an amount of $1,100 against the state of Washington, the amount advanced to the Island Quartz Co., and what is called balances due from agents. Any one acquainted with the finances of the province knew that these were not assets at all, and if they were deducted it would show that he was not far wrong when he stated the liabilities exceeded the assets by a million and a quarter. Some would answer that the province had profited by the fact that more money had been spent than had been collected. That would be all right if true. He was not one of those who contended that the province should be out of debt, nor that the revenue and expenditure must balance, but what has the country obtained for the large expenditure? Could the government point out any large work that was relative to the cost? They had simply spent money to keep themselves in office by building roads to the doors of men who voted for them. The government should deal fairly with all parts of the province and not favor those districts that elected supporters. Many of the government followers had to support the government to obtain appropriations for their districts. It was simply a case of bribing the people with their own money. If the province had gained advantages by the work done by the government, the government could be given some credit for the state of the finances. There were times when it was necessary that the expenditure should exceed the revenue, but the money should be properly expended and not used solely for bolstering up the government. This was one of the worst uses to which public money could be put. The honorable minister of finance always took credit to himself in a very quiet way for consolidating the debt of the province. He did not pretend to say that the honorable gentleman did not have a difficult task, but it was not surrounded with that halo nor was it as successful as the minister of finance tried to make it appear.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It was.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—It would be found that gentlemen who deal in money matters were not of the same opinion, although the minister of finance was bound to the statement that the deal was a profitable one. How much had the province received from the loan of 1891, amounting to $970,000? The minister of finance over-stated the amount when he said that it would net $800,000. It would be found by the public acounts that the government had spent $170,000 in negotiating that loan, and then another $15,000 was down in what the government called the suplementary estimates, for the same purpose. These supplementary estimates were not estimates at all, but were made up of sums that had already been paid. However, adding the $170,000 mentioned in the public accounts and the $15,000 mentioned in the estimates it would be seen that it had cost just $185,000 to negotiate that loan. Therefore the province was only getting $785,000 for a loan of $970,000. He did not say the minister of finance could have done any better but it was not a transaction to blow about. The finance minister should, in making a financial statement, give his views on the resources of the province and tell the members of the house and the people what taxes it is likely they could be relieved of or whether it was intended to increase the taxes. He was surprised that the president of the council should attempt to stop honorable gentlemen from speaking on the subjects they wished to, as had been the case on Monday. The minister of finance should have mentioned the subject that the senior member from Vancouver was prevented from speaking on. He should have stated what additional burdens were to be placed on the people by the government. In regard to the members of the executive, they were all paid handsome salaries, but not one of them, with perhaps the exception of the provincial secretary, was to be found in his office. When any one wished to see a minister of the crown he had to go to his private office. There was the chief commissioner, who, as he did not have a private office, might be found in his public office when he was not attending to some real estate or mining deal. But then he also would probably have a private office this summer. (Laughter.) An active, progressive government was required at this period in the history of the country as unfortunately a wave of depression has struck the coast. The coal industry was depressed and although the output might be big the profit was anything but large. This depression was caused by coal being taken from Australia and other ports to San Francisco as ballast. He was glad to see that there were prospects of a change in this state of affairs. The lumber trade was also depressed and if ever there was a time that the province needed an active and progressive government it was the present. He had no doubt that the members of the executive possessed some abilities and if he could induce them to turn their abilities to assist in the development of the province he would be willing to talk for hours. He was sure that if they did this all their time would be occupied. He was glad to say that the Government had turned a little in regard to the public lands. He had heard a man telling a few evening's ago of the difficulty he had in trying to get land on which to settle. He went the lands and works department but was told that Vancouver Island was all rock and that they, the clerks in the office, could not tell him where he could obtain land. He was sent to the immigration office but no information was obtained there, and finally after being sent here, there and everywhere, he was told to go to the private office of the member for Cowichan, Mr. Croft. There were millions of acres of land in the province but settlers could not pre-empt it because the friends of the Government had grabbed it all and if a man wished to purchase it he had to pay enormous prices. A few years ago the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works said the land law was perfect. Who ever heard of such a parody? If he meant that it was perfect in preventing settlers from obtaining lands he was pretty nearly correct. There were also thousands of acres of land locked up for railways, but those railways only existed in the pockets of the speculators who were trying to sell the charters. The Attorney-General's conscience must have smote him when he sat in his seat and listened to what the Finance Minister had to say about the sinking fund of the province being invested in inscribed stock. When he (Mr. Beaven) was finance minister, he had favored this system, and in fact had carried it out. But what did the Attorney-General, who was then in opposition, do on that occasion. He used such strong language that those who did not understand the question, thought that he, Mr. Beaven, had actually embezzled the sinking fund. How had the Attorney-General felt when sitting in front of his colleague the finance minister that gentleman had very properly supported a system that he, the Attorney-General, so bitterly opposed a few years ago. He did oppose it very bitterly to, and if he, (Mr. Beaven) had felt inclined he could have brought suit for heavy damages against the Attorney-General. Usually the remarks of the Attorney-General passed into one ear and out of the other, but on this occasion they were impressed on his mind by an occurrence that happened a few days after the Attorney-General had opposed the system. He happened to be in New Westminster a few days later when a gentleman came up to him and in a very surprised tone said, "well I am surprised to see you here. I thought you would either be out of the country or in the penitentiary by this time." But he (Mr. Beaven) replied, "well, I thought everybody knew Theo. Davie by this time and how much his remarks amounted to." Here the Attorney-General's finance minister did the same thing and Hon. Theo. Davie was as dumb as an oyster. But then all knew what little importance the people placed in the saying of the attorney-general. The remarks of Mr. Martin showed the feeling of the supporters of the government. He commended the government for being so generous in assisting in the building of the traffic bridge across the Fraser river. Where did the generosity come in? Did the money belong to the members of the government? It just showed how the funds of the province were disposed of. The funds obtained from land sales and subsidies were to be dealt out in a generous manner by the generous members of the executive. It showed the political corruption with which the government was infused to say that they acted generously with the funds of the province. The house had had an example of what the premier thought of his position and the position of the people. When answering some remarks made by Mr. Brown, the premier, the servant of the people, said that he intended to appoint an autocrat to make the people jump around stiff-legged. The idea of a servant of the people talking in that way! If the house was an independent one it would soon put a man who talked in that way out of power. He would soon be defeated if he did not represent a pocket borough where he could be elected anyhow. The government had not yet screwed up courage enough to appoint a sixth minister of the crown, for which provision had been made at the last session. They must either have been mistaken when they said that a sixth minister was necessary or else they wanted to have a position to dangle before their supporters. They made their supporters believe that they were heaven-bound statesmen, but there was some reason why they could not appoint them to the vacant position. The ministers of the crown would have lots to do if they attended to the business of the province as it should be attended to. He did hope that they would either strike the sum from the estimates or summon up courage to make the appointment. There should at least be one man to attend to the affairs of the province. It would be a good thing if a committee were appointed to

Continued on page 7

Mr. S. G. Derry

Of Providence, R. I.,

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

A Foul Mass of Sores,

swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day. "Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills.

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The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $3,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN, exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences.—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

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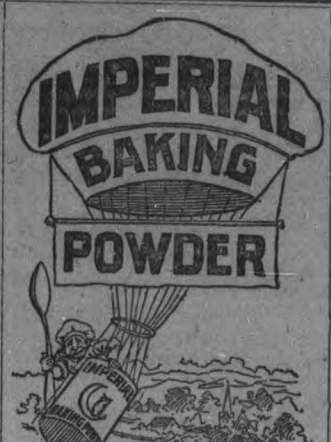

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We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc23-tf W. J. SAYWARD.

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TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1889, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, M.C.

RAGS WANTED.

Three Cents a Pound paid for Rags of any kind except all wool, at the Times Office.

FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.

Several Types of Beauty With Distinguishing Characteristics.

The Girl With Firm Mouth and Level Eyes—The Dreamy Kind, Etc.

Correspondence of the Times.)

New York, March 8.

YOU may see a lot of portraits in this fashion article. It doesn't matter who the girls were, further than that they were genuine belles in their first season "out" society. They were not beauties, yet not one of them lacked charm. The attractiveness in each case was a different nature. They were all young and about the same age, yet only in the case of one was the charm largely that of youth. The first was, perhaps, the "commonplace" one of the lot, but she had such a bright, wholesome face. The head was wide at the temples and just below; the cheek bones a little high, and so the cheek outline was marred somewhat; the nose, a sturdy little feature with a humorous tendency about the tip of it; a determined chin, and a mouth that needed softening a little,—kisses would do it, but make sure never a one but the right one would ever get a chance to do the softening. The coloring was ruddy and wholesome and the hair full of glints. She had a round pretty figure that might be made more of than that firm mouth and those level eyes of hers permitted. She looked a sweet, lovable, sensible girl, not beautiful, but who stopped to think of that!

The next girl would have struck you as young before any other impression was made. Her face was not beautiful either, so far as regularity of feature went, but she had such rare coloring. The skin was a pale pink, the hair like a child's, yellow without gloss, and the eyes set very far apart, were violet under black lashes. Both forehead and chin set back a little from the fullest curve of the profile. A dreamy loving unintellectual face, the sort of face that makes one remember that the loveliest woman is not, and never will to many of us, the woman with "intellect." The average blond is likely to have a sharpness of contour and wide eyes. In other words, the face though beautiful, is often a little cold, and a little shrewish a face

FIRM MOUTH AND LEVEL EYES.

that easily suggests temper and discontent and primness. But it is not so with this type. the head droops on the slender neck, the lids are heavy, the eyes appealing and the lips wistful. The form is likely to be slender, never angular, and the curve of the back is always lovely. The hands are delicate. The taste is so likely to suggest soft materials and delicate colors that such a girl seldom fails, all unconsciously, to be quite in harmony with herself, from the soft knot of her hair, to the soft folds about her feet, and the pale beauty of the colors she selects. Such a woman must be cared for and happy in the close gentleness of affection or she soon fades and loses her beauty. Such a woman, too, is most beautiful when her heart is full of vague maiden dreams, rather than when fulfillment has matured her. "Maidenhood" might well be drawn as belonging to this type. This girl at twenty-two seems more like eighteen, and is now at her greatest beauty.

The other girl will be prettier far in her thirties than she is now. The one takes more chances in life than does the other. What possibilities does modern life present such a face. Observe the narrow eyes and straight delicate brows; the short neck and well rounded figure; a strange mixture of feeling and intellect. The lower jaw is well in advance of the upper, the lips are full and red. It is not a modern face by any means. The pale hair and gray eyes belong to each other. A picture never does such a face justice. One is likely to say "ugly" to the picture; it never occurs to one to say so of the original. Women with faces like this used to realize their powers. In modern society they may live and die know only that they are bored a good deal. One always expects the nose to be the least bit the delicate roman type. Perhaps it is the distinctly modern line of that feature that reconciles the face to its surroundings. Such a woman is speculative, introspective and cruel, too, if it occurs to her to be. Not

DREAMY AND UNINTELLECTUAL.

cruel "to hurt," but to see how the victim will act. A cold bitter cruelty to encounter, yet one that means less harm than it may accomplish. Such a woman is round limbed and lithe, except for the short neck, that somehow goes with her bull dog chin and lower lip, and adds to that part of the strange fascination of her face. She dresses conventionally always. The modern dress does not rouse her imagination. She could never realize her possibilities of beauty in it, so it is as well. She needs the vivid gowning of old times, and barbarous brilliancy of jewels, and rich drapery. It is a wonder she does not realize this! But maybe that is accounted for by her pale hair. She is a woman now at twenty-two far more than either of the others are, or for that matter ever will be. The years may bring her greater beauty; they will surely add interest to her face. She, of them all, has a future, and seems also to have had a past. Her chances for happiness are few. She is likely to make mistakes in her choice of companion. Intellect and inclination too must be satisfied; mere affection will not suffice. She will demand much and give little. Unlike the blonde just looked at, who will give all and ask only that she may give. Unlike the first girl, who will want little but practical companionship and who will give just wholesome affection and good natured comradeship. If one might go into palmistry the hands of these three would afford strange contrast. This last hand is long and firm and like a man's for strength. The palm is bright with color, and the first finger long. The hair dressing is curiously at variance with the type of face. That is because this woman gives no thought to her dress and wear.

A MODIFIED POMPADOUR.

No use talking, every style of girl does not suit the parting of hair at the brows, and those who do not should not permit themselves to be bullied into adopting it. The girl with the low forehead and strong chin will usually, be wiser if she keeps to her own modifications of the pompadour. When the pompadour is used as a hard shiny roll of hair sort of skimed back from the forehead, and outlining the temples in an uncompricing way, it is seldom a becoming style unless the features are severely regular. But the pompadour that is merely a drawing back very loosely and softly of the front hair into a soft puffy continuation of the half coil at the crown of the head as shown in the third picture is almost surely pretty. It softens and yet harmonizes with the outlines of a "strong" face, and it gives due value to the contour of a well shaped head. Great care must be taken not to exaggerate the puffing of the hair above the forehead, that the general contour of the head in profile may not be thrown out of harmonious proportion. Also the lines the bodice makes about the neck must be studied in reference to their effect upon the forehead and profile line. The woman who wears her hair high over her forehead, must carry her head well or the effect will be awkward and top heavy. Likewise, she should have a certain dignity of expression. Granted all these requirements and the effect is bound to be good, and the woman who can fill the requirements would be foolish at the caprice of fashion, to risk a change in her hair that might mar her good points. Such a type will seem to gain in dignity by the general adoption around her of parted tresses and the accompanying droopiness of effect. And she will be wise, therefore, to stick to her own style.

For the blond blessed with that wonderful shell like quality of coloring sometimes bestowed on pale yellow haired folk no gown could be more lovely than one to emphasize the impression such women give you of a pink-pearl purity. See our last portrait. A word of her complexion before we speak of her gown. Most blonds make the mistake of trying to tint their skins too white. Let them instead use pink

WHITE MULL OVER PINK SILK.

powder and in every way possible bring out whatever suggestion of pinkness their skin may possess. This is the quality of color that makes some women's skin so marvelous a thing. This pinkness should show where the contour rounds, like the bloom on a peach. A gown of white mull over a most delicate shade of clear pink silk will be a wise selection, a little startling perhaps for the lining should be of so delicate a shade that it shall blend into the color of the skin. The neck should be cut low, and the edge of the bodice set with pale blush roses. The sort that seem ready to fall away from their salmon centres. The mull, which of course is not a "dead white" but a "warm" white is set loosely on the lining. The sleeves are softly puffed, and are of the mull without the lining the flesh tint under making its absence not noticeable. These sleeves are thickly strewn with pink pearls. About the neck a row of pink pearls. A rich pure pink that shall bring out the delicacy of the skin, and not change the comparison. If such a woman lacks a deepening of color on the cheeks, by all means she must supply it, but most delicately. Her lips should be almost scarlet a tint well suggested by the neck beads, and carried out into perfection in the lips. The hair is pale gold, and the eyes dark, either violet or brown, better the latter. If the eyes are a clear turquoise blue the whole effect will be marred.

What Women Are Doing.

Mme. Patti is not the only singer in her establishment. She owns one hundred canaries.

Marshy N. Lyles, a colored woman of Sylvania, Ga., has begun the pursuit of learning at the local school. She is seventy years old.

EARLY COLD AND HEAT.

When Both Continents are Supposed to Have Been Covered With Ice.

The Marquis de Nadaillac contributes to Science a statement of facts illustrating the exceptional faculties which enable man alone of all the mammals to battle with cold as with extreme heat. There is strong evidence that in the earliest time of which we have any knowledge both in Europe and Asia our species lived when large extents of both continents were covered with ice. Later the Aryan race, whatever may have been its birthplace, reached step by step to the Gangetic Peninsula, only eight degrees from the equator, and in the north reached to Iceland and Greenland. In his eventful journey across the mountains of Central Asia, Prince Henry of Orleans had to support a cold of 40 degrees below zero, with piercing north winds, under which horses and camels died, while man resisted. The northern parts of America have known still more severe cold. Captain Back reported 70 degrees below at Fort Reliance; and at Fort Rae, in latitude 62 1-2 degrees, Captain Dawson found 88 degrees below in April, 1882. The Abbe Petitot gives us 40 degrees below as the mean temperature of January at Fort Good Hope and 43 1-2 degrees below for February at Yukon, Alaska. At Yakoutsk the thermometer is as low as 49 degrees below during the winter months, and this was long considered as the coldest town of the world, but it must yield to Verboyansk, a small Siberian town at the mouth of the Lena, where we find 67 degrees below in January. And yet this cold is far from being the most severe suffered in those dreary regions. A Frenchman, Mr. Martin, recently dead, wrote to the Geographical Society of Paris, that in 59 degrees north latitude and 132 degrees east longitude, he experienced a cold of minus 63 degrees Centigrade, which corresponds to 81 1-2 degrees below zero of the Fahrenheit scale. Lieut. Greely tells us that during his long stay at Discovery Bay the temperature never exceeded 50 degrees, and was at one time as low as 66 degrees below. The difference of temperature, supported in a few months' time by the same men, is most remarkable. Hunger, dearth of provisions, incredible hardships, broke down those who had so bravely suffered extreme cold. Probably the greatest cold ever endured by a white man is that recorded by Mr. Gilder, a reporter who accompanied the expedition under Lieut. Schwatka, which went in search of Franklin. He speaks of the thermometer as lower than 71 degrees Centigrade, which is 96 degrees below on the Fahrenheit scale.

On the other hand, Buveyrier noted a temperature of 154 degrees in his travels among the Touaregs. The difference between the extremes here noted is nearly 250 degrees of the scale mostly used in the United States, and on which 180 degrees represents the difference between the melting point of ice and the boiling point of water. The range is considerably more than double the distance between the highest observed temperature of last summer and the lowest reported for last month, both in Chicago. Our range of 113 degrees in the last six months is only moderate compared with that of about 140 degrees which appears to be far from unusual at some points in the Manitoba region and beyond it. In these facts we have not only testimony to the remarkable power of endurance of the white race, but proof that the range of temperature at Chicago is very moderate as compared with that of many other places on the earth's surface. It may be interesting to note that the difference between the lowest temperature in this city last month and that reported by Gilder is not far from equal to the entire range of the mercury for 12 months in Chicago, when the included winter is a mild one, as was the case with the four next preceding the present cold season.—Chicago Tribune.

The Story of a Lost Honor.

"In 1836," said Judge William Waring Habersham, "my father, Dr. Joseph Clay Habersham of Savannah, was told by a negro fisherman that a stump in Hainer's Creek, nine miles from the city, was turned to bone. My father, a man of scientific pursuits, gave the negro $10 to guide him to this singular bone. On finding and unearthing it my father saw that the bone was really the thighbone of a mastodon. The bone was five feet in length and about the size of an average man's body. By the probing of the marsh for several years at intervals, and after expending some thousands of dollars in the work, my father recovered all the bones of the monster except a small portion of the vertebre and the cap of one knee. In 1842 a young French lieutenant was in Savannah and the guest of my father. Seeing the mastodon he proposed that if my father would let him take it to the French National Museum he would have my father created a 'Fellow of the Royal Academy of France.' Consent being given, the lieutenant sailed away with the bones, and that was the last heard of him until Mr. William B. Hodgson of Savannah, being in the Museum in Paris, saw the mounted mastodon, each bone of which bore the brand of my father's initials, 'J. C. H.' On inquiring of the Superintendent of the Academy, Mr. Hodgson learned that the bones had been bought from the young lieutenant for $30,000. It was in this manner that Georgia lost the mastodon, or my father lost $30,000 and never was made a Fellow of the Royal Academy of France after all."—Atlanta Constitution.

Winter Blooming Nasturtiums.

An experimenter has discovered that nasturtiums will live and flourish, but bloom sparingly, in a sunny apartment, where the temperature at night falls sometimes to or below the freezing point. It has been found, however, that those netural tinted nasturtiums, a comparatively recent triumph in floriculture, not only need more water than the ordinary nasturtium, but also are much more sensitive to cold. One such plant was destroyed in a temperature that had no visible injurious effect upon nasturtiums bearing blossoms of brighter hues.

Something Like a Shovel.

The largest steam shovel in the world is digging phosphate in the mines of St. John's island, near Charleston, S.C. Its weight is fifty-six tons. It can dig ten feet below its track and to a distance of forty five feet on either side. The dipper, which can swing through two-thirds of a circle, has a capacity of one and three-quarters cubic yards and about two dippers full can be handled in a minute.

Theh Ideah.

Dolly.—I heard that Cholly fainted last night.

Chappy.—Yes. Somebody he had never met asked him if he were a man.

Dolly.—Yes?

Chappy.—Yes; and he has a man of his own, y' know.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: HOOD'S CURES. Be sure to get Hood's.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

The Amber Industry.

The Berlin publication, Kuhlow's, says that "for some years past most of the Dantzic amber trade has been done in fully assorted merchandise, while that in assorted amber is very insignificant. The value of all the arrivals at Dantzic in the year 1891 may be estimated at 300,000 marks, as against about 400,000 marks in 1890 and 500,000 marks in the year 1889. The value of the exports of raw amber may have amounted in 1891 to 150,000 marks, and that of the worked-up stone to 250,000 marks, as against about 500,000 marks and 650,000 marks in the years 1890 and 1889. The year 1891 was very unfavorable for the amber coral made at Dantzic, but also other sorts of pearls were little in demand, and fetched unsatisfactory prices. The larger sorts had a severe competition with an imitation of amber called 'ambroid,' because articles made from the latter can be made much cheaper than from genuine amber of similar size, and yield a more lucrative result. The successful introduction of ambroid ied in August, 1891, to the establishment at Dantzic of a factory for making such material. It is said that the same has already shown good results, and that at the end of the year it occupied about seventy operatives."

The Great Wall of China.

The scenery from the great wall is very fine. The wall is here a dividing line between the high, rugged hills of China, which tower above us on the one hand, and the great sandy plains of Mongolia on the other, with dim mountain summits beyond in the far distance. Over these barren, rocky spurs and acclivities ascending to their very summits, winding about it in irregular curves and zigzags, its serried battlements clear cut against the sky on the topmost ridges, descending into dark gullies to appear again rising on the other side, the endless line of massive stone and brick runs on and on until lost to sight beyond the furthest range, and so it goes for miles and miles, eastward to the Pechili gulf, and westward, mostly in two great, rambling lines, along the border of the Gobi desert and Kansu, until it ends among the foothills of the Nan Shan range. However we may regard it, whether as a grand conception for the defense of an empire, as an engineering feat, or merely as a result of the persistent application of human labor, it is a stupendous work. No achievement of the present time compares with it in magnitude.

But it has outlived its usefulness. The powerful Tartar and Mongolian hordes, whose sudden raids and invasions it was built to resist, are no more to be feared. The great Genghis and Kublai could not lead their people to gory conquest now as they did centuries ago. The Chinese civilization has endured, while the once conquering Mongols, the people who in their brighest days established an empire from the Black Sea to the China coast, and a court at Pekin of such luxury and splendor as Marco Polo described, are now doomed to pass away, leaving nothing behind them but the traditions and records and ruins of a brilliant past. The wall stands as a sharp line of division between the north and the Chinese. The latter, though repeatedly subdued and forced to bear a foreign yoke, have shown an irrepressible vitality to rise like a phoenix and reassert their supremacy and the superiority of their civilization.—The Century.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT."

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEO. C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St, desires to say: "ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to my house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. I gave him

ST. JACOBS OIL

to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., July 9, '87: "The crippled boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." GEORGE C. OSGOOD, M. D.

IT IS THE BEST.

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.

For particulars apply to

F. C. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

BY-LAW

No. 187.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of Sewers By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

No. 188.

A BY-LAW

Authorising the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the sum of $225,000.00 in anticipation of the receipt of its Revenue for the year 1893.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 131 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1892 is $245,907.55 and upon improvements $41,551.87;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1893 payable out of the annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of $225,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $225,000.00, in such amounts and at such times as to same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1893, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1893, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. An acknowledgement of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and Clerk of the said Corporation and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of February, A. D. 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY

ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

Rags Wanted.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office. fe28tf

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by Messrs. H. F. Heisterman and G. W. Haynes, under the firm name of Heisterman & Co.

Dated at Victoria this 28th day of February, 1893.

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
GEO. W. HAYNES,
feb28-1m FOSTER MACGURN.

TENDERS WANTED.

To Contractors and Builders.

Tenders for the erection and completion of a two story residence, to be built on a plot of ground on Cadboro Bay Road, between Charles St. and Pemberton St., will be received until March 15th at noon. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Shawnigan Lumber Co., Discovery St. mar4-td

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement, has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnson St. mar14-tc

WANTED—A general servant. Must be a good plain cook and fond of children. Apply morning or evening at 24 South Turner St., James Bay. mar13-2t

LADY CANVASSER. No books. New invention. Easy sale. Apply 2 o'clock on Thursday, 234 Fort St. mar14-2t

WANTED—A partner with $2000 for the liquor business. Address "Business," Times office m13 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—By a young man, board and lodging, within 15 minutes walk of Post Office. Address, stating terms, "Roomer," Box 47, City. mar14-2t

A FIRST-CLASS photographic operator must understand all the business; a reliable man shall have one half the takings. Apply at 59½ Government street. m11-3t

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the Times Office. no23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "York-shire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—A good spring wagon with horse and harness complete for $140. Apply to Geo. Phillips, 146 Government St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,000. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 173 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric all-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

STROMNESS FARM TO RENT, 3 miles from town on Burnside Road, also 3 cows and one colt for sale. Apply on the premises. m11-2w

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET—The best part of a well furnished house with entire use of the kitchen, 63 Superior street, James Bay. feb23-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, tirees miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detatched cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se30tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. B. HOLDEN
Has opened an office at the corner of Langley and Broughton streets. f23

H. D. LEITCH, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 426. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin, Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE,
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University.
Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, (Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eod1f

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stabbles

H. M. YATES,
1f Secretary

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Will be held in Harmony Hall on

Thursday Evening, 16th March.

Commencing at 8:30. Valuable Prizes will e given. Music by the Bantly Family. mar13-3t

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Studio, 94 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C. mar10-1m

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. 1y5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 8.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the "Pioneer Hall," Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCY
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
Ja6 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy5 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.
j-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2, K.
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. R. PEARUSER, K. of R. &S.
oct5

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 181, ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale e23-1y

C. P. N. CO. LD.
Steamer.

THISTLE
CAPT. NICKERSON,
Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s wharf
FOR
Clayoquot, Alberni,
AND
Barclay Sound Ports
WEDNESDAY, March 15th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply at office of company, Wharf street.
The company reserve the right to change this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
m12-td Manager.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing and and known as CALLBREATH, GRANT and COOK, doing business as General Merchants in Cassiar, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and due by the late firm will be settled by John Cowan Callbreath and George W. Cook.

JOHN C. CALLBREATH.
JOHN GRANT.
GEORGE W. COOK.
By his attorney in fact,
John C. Callbreath.

Witness for all—Jos. Fletcher.
Victoria, B. C., 11th March, 1893.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA B. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SONS OF ERIN.

CONCERT
At Victoria Theatre, on
17th March.

Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8.
Benefit of Orphans of St. Ann and Protestant Orphans' Home.
Under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.
Admission, 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
Ticket for sale at Jamieson's.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as "To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

Speaking of the prospective election in Vancouver, the Comox News says: "It is said that only a Conservative can be elected here, and we presume this is so, but we hope to see a Liberal Conservative elected. The fight in the United States has been made on the line of tariff reform and a victory achieved; and the number of those who still support the government, but nevertheless favor a lowering of the tariff, is constantly increasing. Free trade is an impossibility with us, but tariff for revenue with incidental protection, as promised by the Democrats across the border, now happily in power, would be, we believe, most agreeable to the majority in this province." As "tariff for revenue with incidental protection" is very far removed from the fiscal policy of the present government, any man elected on the News' platform will be opposed to the government on a very important point. In that case it will make little difference what he calls himself. At all events, Vancouver district and the province in general have every reason to think with the News, that it would be well to send a tariff reformer to parliament, as the lightening of our burden of taaxtion is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. We want more people in this province, and the exaction of excessive taxes from new settlers is a poor way of encouraging them to come hither. As an illustration we quote an extract from a letter that appears in the London Weekly Dispatch, a paper with a considerable circulation in England. The letter was sent from Winnipeg by one J. Montague Stanley, and the opening portion read as follows:

"Not many months ago I arrived here with £500, fully intending to take a farm and make a fortune forthwith, as I had been cajoled into believing possible by the seductive pamphlets of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the apparently generous offers of the government to give land for nothing to settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Certainly, free grants of land are made by the government to the settler, but I propose to show and to prove that the government take far more than the value of the land out of the poor settler in the way of taxes, and take that annually.

Production is handicapped here in the very worst manner possible to conceive. Labor is dear, not because there are not enough men here willing to work, but because everything that the laborer requires the government has taxed to their very utmost, thereby making labor dear and hindering production. Take, for instance, the case of a settler arriving here and taking up a homestead, free, as it is called. On every article of machinery that he requires for his farm he has to pay a tax of 35 per cent, on all clothing 25 per cent, and in some cases more; furniture and domestic fittings, knives, forks, spoons, etc., are all taxed at from 25 to 35 per cent, so that if the settler has to make an outlay of say $600 for implements of trade to commence farming with, the good, kind, attentive government are just about $160 dollars in pocket—that is to say, they have let him have 160 acres of land for nothing, but they have made one dollar per acre out of him before he can start. But, not satisfied with this, they charge him annually about 33 per cent on everything that he requires except food. Laborers here get 5s. and 6s. per day, which will be thought high wages in England, but 5s. per day is the lowest he can exist on here. He has to pay four dollars (16s. 8d.) per week for his board and lodging, and not over good at that, and his expenses of getting employment are enormous, because he has to travel such a long way to get it. A strong suit of clothing, similar to what can be bought in England for 35s., will cost him $25. Let no intending immigrant flatter himself that this is a land flowing with milk and honey; rather it is a land of hard work and slow progress."

Naturally an immigrant from Great Britain, used to free trade ways, feels disgusted when he finds himself taxed excessively on almost every neccssary, and when his disgust finds vent in such letters as that from which we have quoted infinite harm is done to the country. It is all-important to this province that the cost of living should be reduced in order that the people we so much want may not be afraid to come here. By all means let Vancouver district return to parliament a man pledged solemnly to vote for lighter taxation at every opportunity.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Sir Julius Vogel, a prominent colonial statesman, writing in the Fortnightly, accounts for the temporary postponement of female suffrage in New Zealand and predicts its speedy adoption. He says.

There has been a constant disposition of late years to popularise the electoral laws both by extending the franchise and simplifying the conditions of registration. A bill consolidating the electoral laws and containing important reforms was introduced during the last session and passed the popular chamber, the House of Representatives. It failed, however, to become law, because the two houses could not agree to an amendment, to which further reference will be made, demanded by the upper house, the Legislative Council. This measure proposed two qualifications: the first, a property qualification, was the possession for six months of land of the value of £25; the second, the non-property qualification, required residence in the colony for twelve months and residence in the district for three months prior to the date of registration, but no person was entitled to be registered on more than one roll, or more than once on any roll, whatever the nature of his or her qualifications. The foregoing provision included both sexes, so that the bill proposed to give the franchise to females, or, as the lower house preferred by amendment to call them, women. Women are, however, expressly disqualified from being elected to or holding a seat in either branch of the legislature. Thus it will be seen that, besides the female franchise, the bill proposed to establish not only the one man one vote, but the one man one roll principle. The bill also provides means for sailors, shearers, commercial travellers and harvesters recording their votes, though absent from their districts at polling time. The bill fell through because of an excess of gallantry of the Legislative Council. This body, not supposed to be over well disposed to giving women the franchise, not only accepted the proposal, but insisted also on a clause providing means by which women could vote in country districts without going to the polling booths. The members in favor of this addition argued that it was similar to the facilities afforded to sailors, shearers, harvesters and commercial travellers. It is easy, however, to see that to accord facilities to comparatively few men obliged by business to be absent from the poll is different from allowing nearly half if not half of the electors to evade the ordinary system of voting. The aged and invalid males would claim the same right, and the very existence of the ballot system in its integrity would be imperilled. The sturdy supporters of the female franchise in the lower house might not unnaturally have felt suspicious of this access of chivalry on the part of many who had hitherto stood strongly by Tennyson's dictum, "Woman is the lesser man." The two houses were unable to agree, and the bill for the time fell through. It is certain to pass next year. One member clinched the matter by observing that women would get the franchise as certainly as the sun would shine to-morrow. He meant this to be conclusive, though it hardly sounds so to Londoners in December. There can be no doubt that the bill will pass. We incline to think, however, that women will have to brave the elements and take their umbrellas and goloshes to the poll if they wish to vote in rainy weather; but, even so, it will be a glorious triumph for women. It has been long coming in New Zealand. In 1887 the present writer managed to carry as far as the second reading in the lower house a bill to give women both the franchise and the right to become members. At that time more could not be done.

THE MISSING FIFTH WHEEL.

About this time last year members of the Robson Government were urging on the Legislature the necessity of having another colleague to help them with their arduous labors. Since Mr. Robson's death, which occurred last June, the Government has rubbed along with the old number of ministers. There is therefore good warrant for the conclusion that the fifth portfolio was indeed a fifth wheel to the coach; or if not then the Government's work is not properly attended to at present. It seems fair to ask what is to become of the fifth salary under these circumstances. It was voted last session for the current year, and appears in the estimates for the coming year. Is this salary paid to Minister Baker, who adds the work of provincial secretary to his own department, or is it allowed to lapse? If the latter, what is the good of voting it annually? A little explanation in regard to this vacant post in the cabinet seems due to the people. Surely it cannot be true, as rumored, that a new minister is not appointed because the Government is afraid to open a constituency at the present time.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Haggart now announces that the Intercolonial Railway has not only paid its way during the past six months but has actually yielded a surplus of $15,000. It is comforting to know that the road can be so managed as to leave a balance of any size on the right side. As we once before remarked, the public would be more thoroughly reassured if there was no room for suspicion as to the Intercolonial bookkeeping.

Life insurance business is developing at a rapid rate. According to statistics issued at Ottawa the amount of insurance in force in Canadian companies during 1892 was $161,551,528. This was an increase of $28,245,401 over the previous year. These figures have been quoted to show that Canadians are a prosperous people. As the number of policies in these companies is 110,117, the figures suggest that at least that number of persons are prosperous or thrifty.

The Gladstonians met with a very decided reverse in the Grimsby bye-election last week. At the general election Mr. H. Josse, Liberal, was elected in that borough by 4201 votes to 3565 for Mr. Edward Heneage, Liberal-Unionist. Mr. Josse resigned, and then last week Mr. Heneage carried the seat on a vote of 4427 to 3463 for Henry Broadhurst, Liberal. Thus the vote showed a very decided change in public opinion. Probably the relative personal popularity of the two candidates had a good deal to do with the issue in each contest, nevertheless the Liberals feel the defeat very keenly. Mr. Heneage was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the former Gladstone ministry, resigning his seat when the first home rule bill was introduced in 1886. He then ran as a Liberal-Unionist candidate and was re-elected, so he has only regained his old seat. He is a valuable addition to the Liberal-Unionist ranks in the Commons. What Canadian constituency would dream of following Grimsby's example in turning from the government to the opposition side at a bye-election? Under the careful tutelage of Conservatism electors in this country have become so impressed with the necessity of supporting the Government in order to obtain public works that not even an issue as important as home rule would influence the majority.

The Government and the Colonist were aching with desire to hear a little criticism of the budget. It is safe betting now that they have heard a little more than they wanted.

Premier Davie told his audience at Cobble Hill that the Colonist would this year require to report the legislature's proceedings more fully and accurately. The greater fullness and accuracy seem to consist in giving overwhelming pre-eminence to reports of the Premier's own speeches.

Mr. McCarthy's tariff motion only come up in the Commons yesterday, it appears, the Colonist's report that it was voted down the other day being decidedly premature. The member for North Simcoe seems to have spoken more directly against the National Policy than was expected, as it is stated that "he took the ground that the National Policy had increased the price of goods to the consumer, built up trusts and combines, and had failed to afford a home market to farmers. He believed there was no possibility of securing prefereutial tariff treatment, and condemned the Government's policy of delaying tariff reform." Dr. Montague was put forward by the Government to reply to Mr. McCarthy, and one can easily imagine what sort of a job the windy orator from Haldimand would make of it.

EXPLANATION.

To the Editor:—With reference to the article which appeared in your issue of yesterday evening, regarding last year's directory, which referred to certain alleged errors contained in that work, and as I have no wish to cast any discredit on the directory, permit me to give a word or two of explanation respecting same. 1st. The door of the block in which I am located is not numbered, and to my best knowledge never was, until I put 93½ on my sign. 2nd. Mr. Maxwell Muir, architect, removed from the Turner block some time after the directory was published and consequently clients looking in the directory would not find his new address therein. And again, I ought to have been more careful to ascertain the number of the block before the printers had placed the wrong number (No. 92) on my cards. These mistakes would never have occurred if the block had been properly numbered in the first place, to which cause all this inconvenience is due.
G. J. BURNETT,
Music Studio, 93½ Douglas street.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A POLITE DUKE.

The habitual politeness of the great Duke of Wellington towards correspondents is exemplified by an anecdote related in The Sunday Magazine. When King George IV. was suffering from some ailment of the eyes, Dr. Newman Hall's father wrote to the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, suggesting a trial of a small magnetic instrument, and received the following reply in the Duke's own handwriting: "The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Hall, and has received his letter. The Duke is responsible for a great deal, but that for which he cannot make himself responsible is the care of His Majesty's health, and most particularly of His Majesty's eyes. The Duke therefore begs leave to recommend to Mr. Hall to make his suggestion to His Majesty's physicians."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Inspector Piercy, of the Northwest Mounted Police, shot himself fatally at Edmonton.

The snow blockade at Burnside, Manitoba, has been raised, and trains are now running regularly.

The confectionery stores of S. Walter and W. J. Watson, in Chatham, were gutted by fire; loss, $5000; insurance, $4000.

The North Presbyterian church in Winnipeg intends withdrawing from the Winnipeg Presbytery owing to trouble with the officers.

The Toronto council, with only one dissenting voice, has decided to support the petition of the Dominion Alliance for a plebiscite on prohibition.

About fifty lunatics, wards of the Dominion Government, have been transferred from the Stony Mountain penitentiary to the Brandon Insane Asylum.

Mrs. T. J. Martin, of Toronto, was found dead. Her death, it is supposed, resulted from starvation and cold. Her husband had been out of work for some time and the family was completely destitute.

A fire in Arnprior destroyed the factory of McCreary & White owned by D. Dagenoss. A number of small buildings were also destroyed by being pulled down or by the action of smoke and water. Total loss, $6000.

It is stated that Mr J. H. R. Molson has given the sum of $70,000 to the Medical Faculty of McGill University. This will effectually extinguish the small annual deficit which has of late been one of the drawbacks to this important faculty.

Coles and King, who represent one of the wealthiest syndicates in Great Britain, have decided to forun an opposition gas company in Montreal. All the necessary capital has been subscribed and a charter purchased. As a guarantee of good faith $2,000,000 has been deposited in the Montreal bank.

At the court of general sessions in Toronto the jury in the case of Edward Archer, alleged to be one of a gang of daylight robbers who terrorized that city a few months ago, returned a verdict of "not guilty," there being some doubt as to Archer's connection with the gang.

Monday night was a terrible one in Port Arthur. The wind blew a hurricane, and at midnight a fire broke out in Smith & Mitchell's old block on Cumberland street, now owned by Col. Ray. The building was occupied by Mr. Shaver as a feed store, G. T. Ware, barrister, and the citizens' committee rooms. All the contents were a total loss. The insurance on the building is $2000, and on Shaver's store $900.

John McAdam, a member of the New Brunswick Legislature from 1859 to 1872, with a break of only one year, is dead, aged 86. In 1873 he was elected to Parliament as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. He went out with the elections in 1874. In 1884 he was again returned to the Provincial Legislature, and sat till 1887, when he retired. He was known as "Honest" John McAdam by reason of his sterling integrity.

Mrs. Deslauriers, of Ottawa, was walking along the street to her home, to day, when she noticed a boy stretched motionless on the sidewalk. He clutched in his hands an electric light wire that had broken and fallen across the sidewalk. Blood was commencing to ooze from the mouth of the youth, whom she discovered to be her 14-year-old son. The agonized mother rushed to her son's rescue and managed to relax his hold from the wire, Thinking her boy had been killed she shrieked aloud, and in the crowd that collected a doctor soon pronounced the boy alive. He is now out of danger.

There is going to be a heavy influx of Swedes into the Northwest this spring and summer from manufacturing towns in the New England States. A Montrealer lately from that locality, says: I was surprised to learn that there are almost as many Swedes in New England as French Canadians. A better looking or better dressed lot of people I have never seen. Altogether they are earning fair wages in the States, they are fond of farming, and as there is no land to be had in the Western States they naturally turn toward the Dominion. Their delegates who visited Prince Albert, Edmonton and other parts of the Saskatchewan valley last year, came back delighted. The delegates paid cash for their homesteads and they have also taken up four townships of free government land destined for their New England friends. They want more land than is yet surveyed in that district. The largest Swedish settlement is intended to be at Wetaskimir, south of Edmonton.

On a recent afternoon, just after a party which had been viewing the Niagara Falls in their winter garb had ascended the enclosed incline railway on the American side of the river, thousands of tons of ice, which had formed on the reef from the spray from the great cataract, and which had been loosened by the rains of the past two days, slid to the foot of the incline demolishing the waiting room and approaches there. The only person in the room at the time was Edward Lane, and he miraculously escaped being killed outright. He was, however, caught in the timbers, and it was with great difficulty that the fire department saved him from being roasted alive, the debris having taken fire from an overturned stove. As it was, he was so badly burned before being rescued that he may die. Had the accident occurred while the sightseers were below, a frightful loss of life would have resulted. Thousands of people have been using the railway daily of late.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

TO BE CONTINUED.

The clothing sale at Russell, McDonald's.

FOR ALASKA.

The steamer City of Topeka will call at Victoria on Sunday on her way to Alaska. Several passengers and a lot of freight will be taken up from this port.

NEW RESIDENCES.

Mr. D. R. Young has commenced the construction of six new houses on Stanley avenue. They will cost about $20,000. A preliminary survey for the grading of the avenue is being made.

DIRECTORS MEETING.

The directors of the Victoria Athletic Club will meet this evening at 7:30 for the purpose of receiving the report of the baseball and games committee. A new baseball club will be organized.

THE LAW COURTS.

There was no chamber court to-day, there being no business to dispose. The Full Court sat at 11 but immediately adjourned until Monday next when the appeal case of McLean against the municipality of Richmond will be heard.

DR. JONES IS UNWELL.

Dr. Macnaughton Jones is unwell and unable to attend to his duties as Dominion quarantine officer. Dr. Hanington inspected the Empress of India yesterday and Dr. Hasell has been meeting the City of Kingston. Dr. Jones will be able to be out shortly.

GOT A MONTH.

In the police court this morning John Brown, convicted of obstructing Constable Cameron in the discharge of his duties, was sentenced to a motnh in jail and to give personal recognizance of $100 and surety in $100 to keep the peace for six months or serve a further three months.

WARNING THE SEALERS.

The steamer Mystery has gone to Clayoquot Sound with supplies for the store there and also the sealing fleet. She will warn the sealers of the provisions of the Anglo-Russian agreement. It is feared that many of the schooners will not be warned as it will be impossible to speak them.

THE FIRE ENQUIRY.

In the Phoenix fire enquiry yesterday afternoon, the jury brought in a verdict that they could find no evidence as to the cause of the fire. Mr. Phoenix in the course of his examination stated that his loss, over insurance, was $3500. He was insured for $4000 and the appraised value of the stock after the fire was $7500.

A PLEASING PLAY.

Alba Heywood played New Edgewood Folks at the Victoria theatre last evening to a fair-sized house. Heywood himself is a clever actor and his imitations are good. His acting of the parts of the old man and giddy old maid were enjoyed. Two members of the company are above the average, but it has weak spots here and there.

ASK FOR MORE.

Mayor Curtis, of Westminster, and President Trapp, of the Westminster Board of Trade, are again in town. Mr. Trapp spoke to a Times man. "Our mission this time is to see if we cannot get the Government to grant us a bonus of $150,000 extending over ten years from the completion of the Fraser River bridge. They have granted us $62,500. We are very thankful for that, but we could get along much better with $150,000.

BANKER SCHWARTZ IN CHILE.

B. F. Schwartz has written to his friends at Port Angeles, dating his epistles from a pleasant retreat in Chile. He is said to take a cheerful view of the situation and is disposed to forgive the official machinery of Clallam county for their efforts to have him reside at Walla Walla. It is to be hoped that Chilean prejudice against Americans will not choose Schwartz as an object of offense and necessitate the use of American cruisers and torpedoes to avenge any slight to the little ex-banker.—Port Crescent Leader.

PETERBOROUGH CANOES.

The Canadian Canoe Company of Peterborough, have shipped to their representatives here two crates of canoes, all of the most modern designs, and consist of cedar rib, cedar rib and the ordinary plank canoes. These canoes can be bought on the monthly installment plan, and four have already been secured, so that all persons wishing to get one in this shipment should see Messrs. Page and Winnett without delay as they will probably all be sold before they reach here. All kinds of fittings and extras can be obtained through the company's agents.

JIM WARDNER'S SCHEME.

The irrepressible "Jim" Wardner, of Fairhaven, was at the Grand yesterday, says Tuesday's Post-Intelligencer, and left for the eastern part of the state last night. "I am in on a new scheme," said he, "besides which the Standard Oil Company can't be seen. I'll tell you about it when I come back. I am going now to give it a crucial test, and if she stands it I shall organize a company with a capital as big as the Standard Oil, the Pullman and all the Edison companies combined, because there is millions in it every year for untold years."

SCENES IN THE SLUMS.

This evening in the Y.M.C.A.rooms, under the auspices of the entertainment committee, a very interesting illustrated lecture, "The slums of a great city," will be delivered by a gentleman who has devoted years of study to the subject. The stereopticon views have all been taken from life and are vividly realistic. A concert will be given with the lecture, the various selections being appropriate to the subject. The programme of the concert is as follows.

Song—Driven From Home....Miss Luney
Song—The Children's Home..Miss Erskine
Duet.....Misses Erskine and Honor
Song—The Watchman and the Child .....Miss Honor
Selection—The Children of the City .....Miss Duffee
Song—The New Kingdom.....Mr. Cline
Song—The Two Lives.....Benny Nicholles
Song—Pat and the Parson....Mr. Mitchell

THEY ADMIT IT.

The public admit that our clothing sale is the best ever seen here. Russell McDonald.

Tongues and sounds, mackerel, new Labrador herring and smoked salmon at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

China and Japan straw mattings in good assortment at Weiler Bros. *

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Lecture on "Slum Life" in the Y.M.C.A. this evening.

—At the Y.M.C.A. this evening Miss Luney will sing "Driven from home."

—Master Bennie Nichols will sing "The two Lives" at the Y.M.C.A. this evening.

—An asphaltum sidewalk is being put down in front of the Board of Trade building.

Concert last night by Perseverance lodge, Good Templars. Good programme.

—Vancouver-Quadra lodge, A.F. and A.M. will work in the third degree this evening.

—A lecture on slum life will be given at the Y.M.C.A. this evening. Admission 25 cents.

—Remember the lecture to-night at 8 o'clock on slum life at the Y.M.C.A. Admission 25 cents.

—A benefit will be given Gilbert Girard, at the Delmonico music hall on Friday evening.

—Illustrated lecture this evening at the Y.M.C.A. Miss Erskine will sing "The Children's home."

—Miss Honor will sing "The Watchman and the Child" this evening at the Y.M.C.A. concert.

—The Ladies Aid of the First Presbyterian Church intend holding a concert on April 4th.

—Y.M.C.A. illustrated lecture this evening. Miss Duffie will sing "The children of the city."

—A lecture on slum life to-night at the Y.M.C.A. A song by Mr. Mitchell, "Pat and the Parson."

—Rev. C. S. Mason and Mr. Raymond Chandler conducted a gospel service in the Y. M. C. A. last night.

—Louis F. Post will lecture under the auspices of the Single Tax Club in Victoria theatre on April 8th.

—"Slum life or how the poor live in a great city" Y.M.C.A. this evening. Mr. Cline will sing "The new Kingdom."

—The lecture to have been given by Dr. Leech in the Y. M. C. A. last night has been postponed till Friday evening.

—The Victoria juniors have postponed the date of their concert from Saturday the 18th inst., to Saturday the 25th instant.

—James Bay Methodist Church Sunday School anniversary entertainment last evening. An interesting programme.

—The degree of D.D., has been conferred upon Rev. W. W. Perrin, bishop of Columbia. He will be consecrated on the 28th inst.

—The oratorio Messiah was presented by the Victoria Musical Society at the residence of Mrs. R. Day, Rockland avenue, last night.

—The funeral of the late J. F. Becker will take place from the family residence, 217 Fort street, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

—Miss Margaret Marshall, the well-known character actress is spending a few days in the city. She is playing at the Olympic theatre, Tacoma.

—The Victoria Parliamentary Debating Society formally dissolved last night. The funds in the treasury were ordered to be appropriated to the 24th of May celebration.

—The 11-year-old boy of J. Cameron, of Rae street, was bitten by a dog last night. The brute inflicted a severe wound on the boy's arm. The animal will be shot.

—The ushers ejected a young man from the theatre last evening for sneaking in. The ejected party resisted and gave one of the ushers a very swift blow in the eye.

—Dixie and Charlie, the veteran fire horses, were sold at public auction this afternoon. Dixie was purchased by the firemen for $60 and Charlie was sold to Mr. Cowley for $45.

—Judge Langley decided on Monday at Seattle that J. A. Hatfield should pay his wife, Caroline S. Hatfield, $75 for past support, $175 as suit money, and temporary alimony at the rate of $100 for the first month and $75 thereafter during the pendency of the action for divorce.

SHE HAS SMALLPOX.

The N. P. Liner Tacoma Arrives in With the Yellow Pennant Floating.

The Northern Pacific steamship line is having hard luck. Another of their steamers has begun a two weeks' sojourn at Albert Head. The Tacoma arrived off the outer wharf at 1:30 this afternoon with a yellow flag flying at the top of her foremast. The quarantine steamer Earle with Dr. Hanington on board started out to her at 1:45. The tug went alongside and the two vessels ran together about three miles beyond the Pedro. They then turned and ran towards Albert Head. That is about all that is known. How many cases there are aboard, how bad they are, or why the boat was four days longer in coming than ordinarily are not known. All that is known is that she is flying a yellow flag and has gone to Albert Head. An ordinary reporter who ventured out to her would become a suspect, and it will be late before the Earle gets back.

BROUGHT $1600.

The J. R. McDonald was sold at auction at noon to-day by J. P. Davies and was purchased by Wm. Raymond for $1600 and 10 per cent. duty on the purchase money. This is considered a very fair price.

THROUGH THE WINDOW.

Old Charlie McCormick was run in this afternoon. McCormick, who has been working for several days past, had a few dollars in his pocket this morning and started on a drunk. He was tumbling along Government street this afternoon when he lost his balance and fell through the window of Mansell's boot store. Constable McKay took charge of him.

MAYBE THE OLDEST WATCH.

Dated Nearly a Century Before the Earliest Record of Watchmaking.

Sam Longabaugh, of Empire, has in his possession probably one of the most valuable relics in the country. It is a time piece in the shape of a watch and bearing the name of "Joseph Davis, London, 1221." The genuineness of the article is unquestioned, and its great value lies in the fact that the earliest record of a pocket time piece is 1494 and is Swiss.

The Davis watch has been an heirloom of the Swan family for nearly 200 years. It finally came into the possession of Frank Swan, one of the family, who lives in Nevada. He did not appreciate the value of the watch, and gave it to his children to play with, and when Mr. Longabaugh first saw it, about 14 years ago, the hands had been broken off and one of the three cases in which the works were enclosed was lost. He recognized its value and secured it from Swan. The watch was examined by Tucker, the San Francisco jeweler, and after making researches, he pronounced it genuine. More recently Hight & Fairchild, of Butte, made a search in the misty past, but the earliest date they could find of the existence of watches was 1300.

The watch in question doubtless represents the labor of many years, as it was made entirely by hand, and the tool marks throughout all its parts are plainly visible, and the watch was probably the only one made by Mr. Davis, of London. The machinery consists of a large steel balance wheel, which works with a pendulum like a lever, and in place of the modern hairspring is a long steel chain, which winds and unwinds upon pulleys. Another large wheel, the purpose of which is not apparent, looks like a belt wheel on a threshing machine.

The works are protected and held together by a fine ornamental network of brass carved out by hand and riveted together with brass rivets which show plain hammer marks. On the back of the works is a polished steel face similar to the second dial of a modern watch, but the figures run from one to six. The object of it has never been figured out by any of the jewelers who have examined it. The face of the watch is of polished steel and the hours are marked by raised Roman numerals. Around the edge of the face are figures from five to sixty to represent either seconds or minutes. In the centre of the dial is the British coat of arms in raised brass, consisting of the crown, lion and unicorn.

The whole works are enclosed in a silver hemisphere, the silver being hammered and shaped by hand, the indentures of the hammer showing distinctly. On the outside of the silver case is another of hammered brass, and the evidence is plain that at one time there was still a third case on the outside of these two. The watch was wound up with some kind of a key, the key hole being protected by a rude trap or sliding door.

The watch has a stem nearly two inches long and a ring on the end large enough to hitch a horse to. The stem is of solid silver and in the middle is nearly half worn away, which alone is a slight indication of its extreme age. The watch is said to have been in running order up to about 20 years ago. It weighs about four ounces, and in shape looks like a baseball cut in halves.

A Monster Russian Vessel.

In spite of all the popular distress and financial difficulties, the Russian navy has made an addition of one of the most remarkable war vessels afloat, the great ironclad Rurik, says the Chicago Evening Post. She is the longest ironclad of all the great navies of Europe. She measures 435 feet from stem to stern, is 67 feet breadth of beam, 25 3-4 feet draught and 10,933 tons displacement. The longest warship next to the Rurik is the Sardegna, of the Italian navy, which is 410 feet. The Rurik's estimated speed is 18 knots, and it is claimed that she can steam a distance of 10,000 miles without recoaling. She will carry a battery of 16 six-inch guns, 4 eight-inch guns, 6 4.8-inch guns and 18 machine guns. No one will deny that she will be a very formidable antagonist for almost any warship afloat, but her power for long distance steaming is not up to that of the American commerce destroyer Columbia and her sister ship now being built at Philadelphia, either of which will be able to steam 22,000 miles without recoaling and will have a speed of 22 knots.

How Men Act at Fires.

Among the funny incidents of the fire in the Agency building was one in which a tenant occupying an office on the third story rushed up through the smoke to his room after his assistants had put everything into the safe. Seeing that this receptacle was locked, he ordered it opened, and swearing vehemently all the while at the indifference of his help, who made a useless attempt to explain, he ran wildly about, gathered up a couple of newspapers, chucked them into the safe, locked it again, and then climbed out by way of the fire escape. When the excitement was over and the safe was unlocked the papers were found to be a week old, and had been used to bring up laundry work in.

Another man threw a waste-paper basket full of bonds and mortgages from the window, and spent the next hour gathering up his valuables from the surrounding neighborhood.—Buffalo Express.

Glass Eyes and Their Makers.

In Thurgia there is a whole district which is dependent for its support on the manufacture of artificial eyes, husbands, wives and children all working together at this same means of livelihood. And yet, though these simple German village people turn out their produce by the dozen, no two eyes are ever the same. No artificial eye has its exact fellow either in color or in size in the whole world. The method of the manufacture is not a very complicated art. There are firstly glass plates, which are blown by glass jets, then moulded by hand into the form of an oval-shaped cup. Then there is the coloring of the eyes, which is effected by the means of tracing with fine needles, the tints being left to the taste of the individual worker, though the scope of their taste is necessarily limited to greys and blues and browns and blacks, which colors are assorted together before being eventually despatched to their various destinations.—London Hospital.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

Spencer's Arcade.

CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

Stock Now Complete

All sizes in P. D, C. B., B. & C., D. & A. Corsets. Jackson Waists. Hygian Waists.
During this week a Corset really worth 75c. will be sold at 50c. All sizes now in stock.

ALL THE NEW AMERICAN STYLES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR JUST IN.

The Finest Stock we have ever had.
During this week a Special Line will be offered: Chimeses at 35c. and 50c., Drawers 35c. and 50c., Night Dresses 65c.
These Goods are well made of a splendid quality of Cotton.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND COATS AND A FULL STOCK OF BABY LINEN.

D. SPENCER, Government Street.

The Stanley House

CASH DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.
COR. OF FORT ST.

OUR FIRST GRAND OPENING

New Spring Millinery

Personally selected by our MR. HAMPSON while in Europe and New York,

On Tuesday, MARCH 21st,

And following days.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Write to the National Business College

VICTORIA, B. C.

For Circulars.

FOUR COMPLETE COURSES:

Commercial, Shorthand, English, Penmanship. Day and Night Schools.

PETERBORO Open, Sailing, Paddling and Hunting

CANOES.

For sale on the monthly instalment plan. For prices and terms apply at 78 TROUNCE AVENUE, and secure one in the first shipment.
fe24-1m

Argyle House.

NEW GOODS

2 Bales Flanelette.
2 Bales Ginghams.

Flanelette, 12 yards for $1.00
Ginghams, 10 yards for $1.00
White Calico, 36 inches wide, 12 yards for $1.00.
Brown Holland, 10 yards for $1.00
White Satin Stripe Muslin, 12 yards for $1.00.
Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 5 yards for $1.00.
White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 25c. a yard.
Lace Curtains, 50c. a pair.
White Quilts, 85c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.

January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR NEW SYSTEM

5 PER CENT. RETURNED

ON ALL AND EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT

Franck's Grocery

COR. FORT & QUADRA STS.
TELEPHONE 204.
DESPATCH USED IN DELIVERY OF GOODS.

New England Bakery.

116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

Now Open Day and Night

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer
JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates St.

mar2-1m

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

Evidence of F. de Lesseps Given the Lie—M. de Roulede Loses His Temper.

Paris, March 14.—There was another exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Clagny said that he wished to question M. Pourquery de Boisserin regarding his attack yesterday on Madame Cottu. President Perier refused to permit the question to be offered, for the reason that the debate had been closed.

Paul de Roulede complained that the official report of the debate had suppressed his expression that the Government was a Government of liars.

M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, left his seat and walked toward M. de Roulede shouting abusive terms at the Boulangist champion.

A general uproar followed in all parts of the chamber. At length quiet was restored, and M. Tirard returned to his place and proposed that M. de Roulede should be censured and excluded from the House.

M. de Roulede exclaimed: "If I am expelled I will go to the country and declare that the Chamber is thirsting for lies and could not listen to the truth."

This created a new sensation and ultimately, at the request of the President, M. Roulede withdrew the offensive expression.

In the Senate to-day, M. Loubet, the former premier, denied that he had connived in the alleged bargain which Madame Cottu had charged that Soinoury had offered to her. He defied any one to prove that he ever possessed a list of deputies implicated in the Panama scandal.

Senator Halgan, of Vendee, urged that if Madame Cottu had committed perjury she ought to be prosecuted. He added that if M. Loubet had not seen the list, M. Constans had seen it.

Senator Constans, the former Minister of the Interior, replied that he had never possessed any such list. In fact he thought the list had no existence except in the heated imagination of certain people. M. Constans went on to say that nobody had anything to gain by this sort of scandal. The country wanted quiet. If justice were allowed to do its duty the extravagant stories current would die out.

Premier Ribot said that it was infamous to suggest that President Carnot ever possessed a list of the character stated. He added that he would protect M. Soinoury, as he believed that M. Soinoury did not attempt to bargain with Madame Cottu.

The Senate then divided on the question of confidence in the Government, and the Government was sustained by a vote of 209 to 56, the result being received with great satisfaction by the supporters of the ministry.

At the Panama trial to-day Lieut.-Lucien N. Bonaparte Wyse, the French engineer, prominently connected with the efforts to prolong the Panama canal enterprise, testified that he remembered that M. Monchicourt, official liquidator of the Panama Canal company, had mentioned eighteen months ago that the directors of the Panama canal had handed him a sealed paper.

Charles de Lesseps hastily arose and denied that statement. He said he had given M. Monchicourt a full account of the expenditures respecting one million four hundred thousand francs, the expenditure of which he had fully and candidly explained to the examining magistrate, M. Franqueville.

The deposition of M. Monchicourt, official receiver of the Panama Canal company was read in court. The deposition set forth that Charles de Lesseps alone managed the payment of lump sums in behalf of the company. M. Cottu's deposition stated that he merely approved the payments without concerning himself with the destination of the money.

M. Barboux read a letter from M. Monchicout denying that Charles de Lesseps had sent him a sealed envelope or any list whatever.

M. Bonaparte Wise being recalled, mentioned the date on which M. Monchicourt had told about the delivery of a sealed package. On the denial offered by Charles de Lesseps, the court ordered that M. Monchicourt should be examined before a magistrate in relation to the circumstances.

FIGHTING IN INDIA.

The British Strengthen their Frontier by Defeating Native Tribes.

Calcutta, March 14.—The British have had a severe battle with the tribes beyond Chitral, where they have for some time been trying to strengthen the Indian frontier against the possibility of Russian encroachments. The British recently occupied Chilas, beyond Chitral, with a garrison and fortified the place with the intention of holding it permanently. The mountain tribes took offense and made an attack on the fort, which was bravely defended by the British. The conflict was desperate and sanguinary, and the natives were at length driven off with the loss of 200 men. The British then took the aggressive and marched against the entrenched villages of the hostile tribes. Owing to the mountainous character of the country this expedition was extremely hazardous, but the British troops acquitted themselves gallantly, storming village after village under the command of Major Dabiel, who was himself shot through the heart while leading his men in an assault on one of the villages. Every point occupied by the hostile natives was carried, the British losing 23 killed and 30 wounded. The tribesmen finding themselves unable to resist any longer, submitted to the British authority. The result of the struggle has greatly strengthened the British position in what was considered its weakest point in the vicinity of the Hindu Kush.

Wreck of the McCullough.

San Francisco, March 14.—Further particulars were received this morning of the wreck of the schooner John McCullough, which was driven ashore at Fish Rock on Friday night. The vessel was under charter to load wood here. She had already put in 22 cords when the storm struck her. Fish Rock is in an open roadstead, and the schooner was moored by four lines to as many buoys. One after another they snapped and the vessel was washed ashore on the jagged rocks which tore her timbers apart. The storm set in early in the day and at two o'clock it was at its height. The crew admonished Captain Hughes to get out of his bad position; but he refused to move. They then told him that if he did not move they would, and they did. Shortly after 2 o'clock they took a boat and rowed to the shore, landing safely. Captain Hughes was left without a soul on board, but he stuck to his post until all hope was gone. As night closed in the skipper's position grew more critical. There was no way for him to get ashore but by swimming. It was after 9 o'clock at night when the last rope went and the schooner began to drag in shoreward. She struck the rocks with a fearful crash. A crowd had gathered on shore to rescue Captain Hughes, and a life line was shot out to the ill-fated vessel. The captain made it fast to the mainmast and was pulled in over the rocks.

THE BAGGAGE CHECK.

A Device That Made Its Way Rapidly to General Adoption.

The alleged origin of the decidedly useful baggage checks, says the Chicago Tribune, has been told by D. Merrell, of Union City, Mich., as follows:

"John Palmer, of my town, is the inventor of the baggage check system. I will tell you his story as he told it to me. John Palmer was born in England some eighty-two years ago, and came to the United States in 1829, and to Union City in 1835. In those early days he was in great demand, for his violin enlivened many and many a winter night. One great annoyance he experienced was the constant trouble people had in finding their coats, hats, wraps, robes, etc., after the party broke up. Well, it was announced that there was to be a big dance at Burlington on Thanksgiving evening, about 1850, and Mr. Palmer was to have charge of the music. He knew that there would be a terrible crowd there and that there would be lots of trouble with the clothing, and he went to work to devise a plan to obviate it.

"Well, after studying on it for a long time he had solved the mystery. He got out eight cards and marked them in pairs—1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4—and one of the greatest blessings to the business world was born. Now for the first test. He had four children; he took their shoes and stockings, tied each up by themselves, put tags, 1, 2, 3, 4 on each lot and put them away. When the children got up they inquired for their shoes. He gave each one the check that corresponded with the check on their shoes, and told them to go into the other room and pick out their own by comparing the numbers. Each child got its own. Now for a trial on a larger scale. He prepared a lot of checks in the same way for the guests at the party. About the first to arrive were the four railroad men from Marshall. Three took their checks; one would not have the thing and threw it on the floor. When they called for their clothes they had forgotten all about the checks and demanded their clothes. Mr. Palmer asked them for their checks. After hunting some time the three produced their checks and at once received their goods. They had to identify the goods for the fourth man.

"Shortly after that there was another party at Burlington, and among the first to arrive were six railroad men from Marshall, including the first four. They said they wanted their things checked the same as before. They watched the plan the whole evening and went away convinced that they had found a grand idea. Inside of three months it was adopted by the railroads of the United States."

THOUSANDS SICK

IN THE COUNTRY!

HONEST AND CANDID ADVICE!

WHAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD DO!

We mean to be honest and candid with our people; we speak for their physical welfare; we help those who cannot afford to help themselves by furnishing them with medicine. Our business is not a money-making one in all respects; our objects are not mercenary and selfish.

From our own experience and the experience of the best and ablest physicians, we can truly assert that 35 out of every 100 sick people in Canada suffer from sick headache and nervous dyspepsia.

These are truly distressing ailments, and lead on to dangerous and often fatal results. Sick headache results from biliousness, nausea and wind on the stomach. Those afflicted by nervous dyspepsia have a sense of weight in pit of stomach, pressure on the heart, palpitation and short breath, dizziness, nervous irritation and excitability, constipation, bad taste in the mouth and great depression of spirits.

Thousands of our Canadian people have found a cure for these distressing troubles by using Paine's Celery Compound. No remedy ever given to the world has produced such grand results as this wondrous prescription of Professor Phelps, the eminent physician. Have you made a trial of Paine's Celery Compound, afflicted one? If you have not, let us assure you that you will never be free from your troubles until you use it. We seriously recommend it to you; it will cure you, and give you a new existence such as you never expected to gain. Delay not its use; your life is in danger, and the hours are very precious.

The Pace That Kills.

Chicago, March 15.—The case of Jaques Lecco Adult, of Vienna, who was arrested here last week on the charge of forging drafts bearing the signature of Russo & Co., the largest grain dealing firm in Vienna, to a total of $30,000, is having a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning. The accused, who is only twenty years of age, was confidential clerk for the firm, of which his grandfather is the head. He undertook to lead the pace that kills, and as a result was compelled to resort to forgery to obtain funds. The drafts were cashed through the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the biggest financial institution in Europe. With the booty thus obtained he went to London, being accompanied by two of his associates in debauchery. These, under threats of exposure, compelled him to turn over one third of the stealings. He arrived in this country about seven weeks ago, and put up in style at the Palmer House. He then commenced to operate on the Board of Trade, and succeeded in clearing seven or eight thousand dollars in two weeks. When captured nearly $25,000 in bonds and currency were found in his room. To-day's proceedings are purely informal in order to furnish ground for the issue of an extradition warrant. The prisoner is repentant and has agreed to go home and stand trial as soon as possible.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Fort Sheppard

The City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will open an office at 26 Fort street, in the Five Sisters block, on the 1st of March, next, when a limited number of lots in the town of Fort Sheppard will be offered for sale. *

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, billiousness, sick headache, constipation.

Does Your Wife Do Her Own Washing?

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

Get her Sunlight SOAP

YOU can use it in the kitchen, in the dairy, in the hall.
You can, without the slightest chance of breaking, let it fall;
You can dry it, or expose it to the heat and to the cold,
But you'll find that Indurated Ware's the strongest ever sold.

EDDY'S INDURATED FIBRE WARE

The Neatest, Cleanest, Sweetest and Strongest Ware Made, Manufactured in Canada solely by

The E. B. Eddy Company.

Victoria Agent, JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

The Victoria Lithograph Co., (LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards, Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

STEAMBOATS.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. TACOMA, March 21st

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,

Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India	Sept. 27, "	Oct 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria.........................Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island.......Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..............Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, April 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alemeda..............FRIDAY, March 31st 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents. no2

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - March 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	BOUND SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.
De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:30 P M		VICTORIA	78	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 5:58 P M
" 8:04	" 2:34	1	RUSSELL'S	77	" 12:20	" 5:54
" 8:14	" 2:44	4	ESQUIMALT	74	" 12:10	" 5:44
" 8:39	" 3:09	11	GOLDSTREAM	67	" 11:45 A M	" 5:19
" 9:14	" 3:38	20	SUMMIT SIDING	58	" 11:10	" 4:50
" 9:34	" 4:04	28	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	50	" 10:50	" 4:24
" 9:41	" 4:14	31	COBBLE HILL	47	" 10:40	" 4:14
" 9:57	" 4:29	35	McPHERSON'S	43	" 10:27	" 3:53
" 10:07	" 4:39	38	KOKSILAH	40	" 10:17	" 3:49
" 10:12	" 4:44	40	DUNCAN'S	38	" 10:12	" 3:44
" 10:23	" 4:54	43	SOMENOS	35	" 10:02	" 3:34
" 10:48	" 5:16	52	CHEMAINUS	26	" 9:38	" 3:12
" 11:09	" 5:38	59	OYSTER BAY SID'G	19	" 9:15	" 2:55
Ar. 11:50 / De. 11:59	" 6:14	73	NANAIMO	5	8:34 / 8:25	" 2:14
Ar. 12:14 P M	A. 6:29		WELLINGTON		De. 8:10 A	De. 1:59

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent. oc1

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block

E. P. ROGERS, Tacoma, Wash. Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS

THE

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

—ELEGANT DAY COACHES—

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots — Victoria Route. — S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." — TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma..	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	..Victoria†..	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	..‡Tacoma...	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	.. Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	.. Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome...	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom ..	MI	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	[illegible] pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, 121 First Washington, Portland, O.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[Continued from page 2]

enquire into the workings of the lands and works department. The friends of the government obtained all the land and then the doors were shut and the prices raised. The government should remember that there were some people in the province anxious to become settlers.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I have 500 acres of land that I will sell for $1 an acre.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I have often heard the attorney-general's name mentioned in connection with land grabs. Possibly he has sold all his good land and is trying in a candid moment to pawn a lot of rock off on me.

Hon. Mr. Pooley characterized the remarks of the leader of the opposition as a rehash of old grievances, but it would not do to let the remarks go unchallenged, as some people might be inclined to believe them. He contended that the inscribed loan was a success, not a failure, as had been stated. The opinion of the leader of the opposition differed with the opinion of the rest of the province on the school question. The land system, which allowed anybody to go and buy land at a dollar an acre, was introduced by the leader of the opposition when he was in power. The present government shut off the system that had been adopted by the leader of the opposition. Settlers wishing to take up land could obtain information from the lands and works department, and more information would be at hand when the surveys being carried on were completed. Capitalists have to be encouraged to build railways in the province. In regard to the expenditure, the money had been evenly divided among the districts where it was needed. He agreed with the leader of the opposition that a progressive and intelligent government was necessary in the country, and he thought the people of the province were of the opinion that the present government was a progressive one.

Mr. Forster knew the government had not done justice to his district, neither this nor last year. He would just draw a comparison. In his district there was a population of 3,667, and in 1892 the appropriation was $7,000, and the same amount was appropriated in 1893. Just south of his district was Cowichan district, with a population of 1,334. In 1892 Cowichan received $11,000, and $8,000 was to be expended this year. Was this an even division of the funds? Both districts were alongside of one another and their wants were similar.

Mr. Kitchen said the member for Nanaimo forgot to point out the difference in the amount of the revenue received from Nanaimo and Cowichan districts. Nanaimo contributed over $23,000, while Cowichan contributed but $14,700. In reference to the remarks of the minister of finance, he thought that the increase of revenue from land was due to registration changes on land. There was at least one municipality in New Westminster which had to become a municipality because they paid the government $17,000 and only received a few hundred dollars back. The municipality could tax themselves less than the government was taxing them and then do more work within their district than the government did for them. The reason why municipalities were not formed in other districts was because the people would have to tax themselves higher to do as much work as the government was now doing for them. Victoria district had two representatives in the house, although there were not as many residents in that district as in some of the municipalities of New Westminster district. The districts of Cowichan and East Kootenay, of course, sent supporters of the government to the house after they were so handsomely treated by the government. He did not object to money being borrowed for opening up the province, but he did object to the money being frittered away. In looking over the estimates it would be seen that the appropriations for salaries had been increased, while appropriations for other purposes had been decreased. Only a very small portion of the revenue was to be spent on roads, streets and bridges. The chief commissioner had said that the present government buildings were shabby, but did not the house provide $75,000 last year for new buildings? He for one would be willing to meet in a less pretentious building if it would help the districts that needed developing. He would compare the treatment received by different districts: Victoria district paid $17,016 and received in return $17,400; Esquimalt paid $12,817 and received $14,200; Cowichan paid $5,550 and received $17,730; New Westminster paid $71,295 and received in return only $55,180. Then there was Cassiar, which paid $2,608 and received in return over $8,000. There was another point he wished to call attention to. Although there was only an imaginary line between New Westminster and another district, owners of property in New Westminster district paid twice as much and sometimes four times as much as the owners of land in the other district for taxes. The representatives of New Westminster district did not go to the government begging for the Fraser river traffic bridge. They just asked the government to give them what was their rights. The member for Yale had spoken of the importation of oats and eggs. If roads were built into farming districts there wouold be no necessity for importing farm produce. The premier had spoken of how the chief commissioner of lands and works had defeated Mr. Semlin at the polls. It was a wonder Mr. Semlin was elected at all when the influence that could be brought to bear by a cabinet minister and the way votes were purchased in outlying districts was considered.

The house adjourned at 5:45 until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Kitchen resumed debate in the evening. The member from Vancouver city was justified in what he had said about the different districts. As he had said in the afternoon, the expenditure on public works was unjustly distributed throughout the province. The president of the council contended that the land system adopted by the leader of the opposition was responsible for the condition of the lands in the province. He, Mr. Kitchen, contended that it was not the system but the administration that was at fault.

Mr. Hunter thought his remarks would fit in very well at the present juncture. He was sorry to see the government benches empty. If the members of the executive could not eat their dinner and discuss their wine in two hours they should be given another hour. He had no sympathy for the finance minister, because he did not need it. The finance minister deserved a great deal of credit for the exhibition that he had given, showing the increase under the different heads of revenue. The junior member for Yale had delivered the usual opposition speech, and the senior member for Vancouver had said many things that he did not try to prove. He hoped that the honorable gentleman was honest in what he had said about the capital of the province, and his wish that it should remain at Victoria.

Mr. Hunter criticised the leader of the opposition for defending Mr. Semlin, and also for his action in not speaking on the estimates immediately after the minister of finance had taken his seat. He thought this action was contemptible. He quoted figures to prove that the exports from the province had increased at a faster rate than the exports from any other province, and that was what the country had obtained in return for the large expenditure made by the provincial government. The small-pox epidemic received some attention, the speaker reading from the report of the small-pox commission to prove that the government acted properly during last year's epidemic. He could not see how anybody could make out that the debt of the province amounted to $40 per head. He was not much of a financier, but he figured out that the debt of the province only amounted to $17 per head.

Mr. Brown wished to say a few words, but he had understood from the member from Comox that many government members were very anxious to speak, and he thought it was only just a matter of courtesy to allow them to do so. But he was not going to allow the question to be put without saying something. He did not think that the increase in the revenue was due to the policy of the government, although he would be glad to give them the credit for it if he could. It would only be fair to blame the government for the gloomy depression that the minister of finance had spoken of, as when there was prosperity the government took the credit to themselves for that prosperity. The country could not go ahead fast if it was to be managed as it had been during the last few years. Although the junior member for Yale had spoken very mildly his remarks seemed to irritate the government very much. His words seemed to go home like rifle bullets. The chief commissioner was so irritated that he replied real savagely to the member for Yale. In fact, so savage were his remarks that several members of the government had found it necessary to defend his action. He contended that it was not, as had been stated by the senior member for Victoria, wise to make large expenditures during dull times. The second member for Yale, Mr. Martin, never made a wiser remark than when he said something should be done to develop the country. The gentleman who had referred to the mortgage tax had not gone far enough. The tax was, in fact, a triple taxation and should be abolished. The premier claimed that the government had expended 45 per cent of its revenue on public works, but he (Mr. Brown) could not, after looking at the estimates, reconcile to the fact. Nothing like 45 per cent of the revenue was spent on public works in the province. The premier had spoken disparagingly of the support given the government by the Independents, but if one turned to the statute books it would be seen that many of the suggestions made by the Independents had been adopted. The senior member for Yale had spoken very honestly in regard to the representation of the different districts. If Cowichan was only fairly represented, Cariboo was entitled to six representatives in the house. The members of the government had said a great deal about the government having the confidence of the people of the province. If those gentlemen would spend half an hour looking over the Dominion census, the voters' lists and the votes cast at the last election they would change their minds. The member from Comox had adopted his usual line of argument, a very easy one to get over difficult questions. He (the member from Comox) argued that nothing that has, was, could, would, should or might be said by members of the opposition was worth listening to. The statement of the senior member for Vancouver in regard to the capital should be accepted as true and not sneered at, as had been done by the member from Comox. It was out of place for the member for Comox to say that the conduct of the leader of the opposition, in not getting up to speak until he was ready, was contemptible. He would like to know who was running the opposition. Could not members speak in whatever order they wished? In answer to a question from the leader of the question as to what the province had received for the expenditure on public works, the member from Comox quoted a lot of figures about exports. What had exports got to do with roads and bridges in the agricultural districts? All the progress the province had made was caused by favorable "winds." He hoped that a financial policy would soon be brought to light by the government of British Columbia.

Hon. Col. Baker said the opposition attack on the government had consisted simply of pop-guns, there being no heavy artillery. The junior member for Yale had given the government credit for powers that they did not possess. He credited them with the power to control the weather and blamed them for the destruction of stock during the winter. The figures quoted by the member for Yale were all wrong. The next speaker was the senior member for Vancouver, who was anything but a pop-gun; he was, in fact, a big gun, but in discussing the estimates this big gun was loaded with a dummy cartridge. He could agree with the senior member for Victoria, who had congratulated the government and offered them a little advice. There was good ground for complaint on the treatment of the province by the Dominion, and he hoped that in the future the Dominion government would return some of the money sent to Ottawa by the people of the province. Some of the money paid for customs duty should also come back to the province in the way of government works. The province should also receive a larger share of the Chinese immigration tax. It was not true that all the land in the province had been grabbed up. There was still 3,000,000 acres of land open for settlement in the to show that the different districts had been fairly treated.

Mr. Hall followed with half an hour's discussion of the remarks made by the opposition members.

Mr. Booth discussed the small-pox question and the general financial policy of the government.

Mr. Keith said he had noticed that many of the speakers had lost sight of the question before the house, the financial condition of the province. It was a fact that many of the government members represented districts which had a very small population. He was surprised to see the change that had come over the member from Cassiar since last session. He was not at all complimentary to the chief commissioner of lands and works last session, but now he lauded the chief commissioner at every opportunity that was afforded. The minister of education had said a lot about pop-guns and artillery, and no doubt thought that when he spoke he had completely demoralized the opposition. He (Mr. Keith) had a very different opinion of the minister's speech. The province should certainly have all the Chinese tax, but what had the government done to get that tax? The statement of the minister of finance showed that the province was being run into debt, while the speech of the member for Comox (Mr. Hunter) consisted of carping criticisms. A good deal had been said about the leader of the opposition not speaking before other opposition members, but nothing had been said about the leader of the government doing the same. He would just show the position of the government and opposition. There were 21 solid government members in the house, who received 5,223 votes, while twelve members of the opposition received 7,577 votes. When the present legislature first took their seats there were 14 opposition members, elected in opposition to the government, who received 8,802 votes, against 3,898 received by the government members. In the face of this the attorney general had the audacity to say that the government represented the people of the province. He never uttered a grosser misstatement. The senior member for Vancouver represented more voters than 9 members of the government, while the senior member for Victoria represented more votes than ten members of the government. If the government had done their duty they would have handed in their resignation to the lieutenant-governor and stated that the people had elected other gentlemen to represent them.

Mr. Croft moved the adjournment of the debate until Thursday, which motion was adopted.

The house adjourned at 12:15 a. m.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. McKenzie—On Thursday next—Questions of the Honorable the Minister of Education—

1. Who destroyed the Latin examination papers sent to the Education Office by the pupils of the third division of the Victoria High School in June, 1891?
2. By whose orders were they destroyed?
3. When were they destroyed (give year, month and day)?
4. For what purpose were they destroyed?
5. Why was not special care taken to preserve the Latin papers when the accuracy of the marking was and still is n dispute?
6. Is it a rule of the Department of Education to refuse to show to principals of High Schools the examination papers of pupils for whose progress they are held responsible?

By Mr. Brown—On Thursday next—That an order of the House be granted for a return showing for what land, expropriated for public purposes (see vote No. 144f in supplementary estimates for year ending 30th June, 1893), the sum of $38,215 has been paid, showing the number of lots or parcels of land, description, measurement and assessed value, on the last revised assessment roll of Victoria city, of each lot or parcel, the price paid for each lot, and the name of the person from whom it was purchased.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Speaker Higgins gave the following decision:—

With respect to the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the claims of certain applicants to purchase lands near the mouth of Carpenter creek, I think that the committee have exceeded their powers in reporting "that Angus McGillivary has a just claim to the land in question."

The committee might have recommended that the claim of Angus McGillivary be taken into the favorable consideration of the government. Such a report would have been in harmony with the reports of committees in similar cases during the past few years. I refer particularly to reports in the Journals of this House, session 1888, relative to "Claims to Granville Town Lots," "Claims of Rev. George Ditcham," "Claims of Donald McKenzie," "Claims of Samuel Greer," "Claims of L. and E. Gold," and "Claims of James Morrison," all of which contented themselves with recommending the government to favorably consider the claims of the respective parties. The report under consideration does not confine itself to a recommendation. It is mandatory in tone and effect, since its adoption would leave the government no alternative but to convey the land to the claimant, or place itself in a position antagonistic to the House.

I think the committee have assumed a power that was not conferred or contemplated by the House when the committee was appointed; and so I rule.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

New spring stock of Wiltons, Brussels, velvets and tapestry carpets at Weiler Bros. *

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

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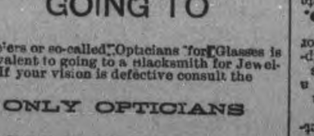

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WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay, about the so-called town of Duluth, as all the following parties, or persons purchasing therefrom, are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public.

Name.	No. of P. R.	Date.	Acreage.
F. Nurms	222	4th Septemb'r, 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Decemb'r, 1889	160
A. J. Galergno	514	7th October, 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th December, 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th January, 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	603	20th February, 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June, 1892	160

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A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully,
KING & CASEY.

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In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

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TENDERS.

Separate Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 4 p. m., for (1) winding and (2) keeping in good order and condition the City Clock, for the remainder of the year 1893.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., March 10th, 1893.

AUCTION SALE

W. R. CLARKE,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Collector of Customs, A. R. Milne, Esq., to sell by public auction at the salesrooms,

NO. 40 YATES STREET,

—ON—

Saturday, the 18th Instant,

At 12 o'clock noon, the

STEAMER "MICHIGAN,"

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To the highest bidder. For farther particulars apply to the Collector of Customs or the Auctioneer.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World Here and Elsewhere.

TENNIS.

THE AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 15.—The first game in the schedule of the tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association is being played here to-day, with a large crowd in attendance. The tournament season continues until October 10th, and games will be played as far west as Tacoma, Washington.

THE RING.

FIGHTING DEAD IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 15.—There will be no more pugilistic carnivals in the South. The Crescent City Club could pay Fitzsimmons only $20,000 in cash, and had to give him notes for the remaining $17,000. The women of New Orleans have organized an Anti-Pugilistic League, and that will settle the question.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

New Orleans, March 15.—Charlie Mitchell, Jim Hall and Howard Hackett left here last night. They will go direct to New York and propose to seek an interview with Corbett or his representatives and arrange the matter of a battle ground. As soon as that is done the pugilists will sail for England. One contingency may arise which will prevent the party making an early return to the Old Country. Squire Abington has a touch of pneumonia, and was left behind in charge of his secretary and a brace of valets and "Buffalo" Costello. It is thought that the indisposition is slight, and that he will be able to travel in a day or two. In case he is not Mitchell and Hall will wait in New York until he can join them.

Fitzsimmons was still in the city last night, and said he was satisfied with the settlement made by the Crescent City Athletic Club. It is learned he received $25,000 cash and notes were given for the remaining $12,000, payable in 30 days. The club has a capital stock of $100,000, but only half of the amount was issued. Upon the stock put out 40 per cent. was collected, and the board has issued a call for the balance of 60 per cent., which will not only pay off the indebtedness, but leave a handsome balance.

THE WHEEL.

WANDERERS' MEETING.

Annual meeting of the Wanderers' Cycling club last night. Officers elected: Hon. President, William Christie; President, W. J. Jeffree; Vice-President, Capt. H. R. Foot; Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Bradley; Captain, R. N. Begg; 1st Lieutenant, M. C. Reynard; 2nd Lieutenant, Joseph Wilson; Standard Bearer and Bugler, H. Tiedeman.

J. H. Brownlee has offered a $40 cup for a mile race. A surplus of $18 was reported in the treasury. It was decided to hold a ten mile road race on Good Friday.

YACHTING.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Victoria Yacht Club held their annual meeting last night and elected officers: Col. Prior, M. P., and Capt. John Irving, patrons; Ald. McTavish, commodore; G. A. Kirk, vice-commodore; J. C. Butterfield, captain; J. G. Elliott, secretary-treasurer; A. Scroggs, measurer; managing committee, Capt. Foot and J. Seeley; sailing committee, Capt. J. G. Cox, W. H. Mawdsley, A. Magnesen, G. Collins and Captain Warren.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of $113 25.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The sealing schooner Walter L. Rich received four new boats to-day, and will sail down the straits this afternoon.

The Empress of India brought 350 Chinese, not 400, as stated in the Times last evening. Of that number 250 go to Puget Sound.

The steam schooner Thistle will go down to the west coast in place of the steamer Maude. She will sail this evening, and will have a big freight. Captain Nickerson will be in command, while Captain Roberts will go along to look after the freight.

Capt. Chenoweth, of the sealing schooner George R. White, shipped his crew of 14 men on Monday at Seattle. He has taken supplies for a six months' voyage, and will cruise northerly along the coast to Alaska, and endeavor to catch seals where he can do so legitimately without getting caught himself.

The Empress of India left for Vancouver at 10 o'clock last night. Yesterday afternoon and evening a large number of her passengers came ashore and spent a few hours going about the city. They were brought off in a small boat, it being very calm in the Roads. This was one of the longest visits with which an Empress has honored Victoria.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

J. M. Leithead, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

W. L. Mathews, Banff, is staying at the Driard.

E. L. Sanford, a Seattle business man, is in the city.

Mrs. Charles Peabody, of Port Townsend, is visiting in this city.

D. J. Munn, J. Hendry and A. Ewen, Westminster, are in town.

Alex. McQueen is down from the Mainland and is at the Driard

J. A. Russell and R. McKay Fripp, of Vancouver are in the city.

John Tiernay, of Vancouver, is in the city. He is at the Victoria.

Mayor Curtis, of Westminster, and President Trapp, of the Westminster Board of Trade, are registered at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lugrin, of Seattle, are at the Victoria. Mr. Lugrin is managing editor of the Seattle Telegraph.

Angus McAulay and bride, of Seattle, are at the Victoria. They will be here a week. Mr. McAuley formerly lived in Victoria and was connected with the Sayward mill.

Rubber, wire, cocoa fibre out door mats in great variety at Weiler Bros. *

McWhirter's Murderers.

Fresno, Cal., March 15.—There are rumors abroad to-day that Polley, who was arrested with young Heath, has made a confession of the murder of Louis B. McWhirter.

Schneider Must Swing

Chicago, March 15.—The president refused to interfere in the case of Howard J. Schneider, the murderer of his wife and brother-in-law, and the execution will take place in the jail here on Friday next.

American Service Nominations.

Washington, March 15.—The president sent the following nominations to the president to-day: Navy—Wm. McAdoo of New Jersey to be assistant secretary of the navy; passed assistant engineer, Chas. W. Rae, to be chief engineer, Justice E. B. Whitney of New York to be assistant attorney-general, vice Abraham X. Barker, resigned.

BALD HEADS IN CHINA.

The Operation Known as "Hair Planting"—Extensively Employed.

Have the Chinese any famous inventions? Since the days of their discovery of the art of printing, gunpowder, perpetual motion by water, clocks, and the mariner's compass? "Why certainly," was a Chinaman's ready and proud reply.

One of the most valuable inventions for the happiness of men and women is now absolutely owned and monopolized by the Chinese and they regard it as a sort of national heirloom. It is handed down from father to son just as the great dragoned throne of the Emperor Kwong is handed. No outsider, much less a Western barbarian, ever dares to pry into this secret.

The secret is the art of hair-planting, called in Chinese "Chi Mow Shi Foo." It has been a settled fact for more than 500 years.

A bald-headed man of almost any age can, within the space of 48 hours, be transformed into a blooming youth, as far as the hair is concerned; or a beardless youth of 18 can be made to look like 60 within the same length of time, by having planted upon his face a genuine gray beard four feet long, or an old maid, without eyebrows, can be transformed into a girl of sweet 16 by being out with a beautiful pair of orand new eyebrows or eyelashes of any color. It is not a very costly operation in any case, although it is a little painful; but then, as it is only temporary, what matter does it make to have beauty restored to you if you do have to suffer a little pain for only 24 or even 48 hours; without it you may have to be poor and homely all your life.

Chinese superstitions made the "hair-planting" business an imperative profession. Chinese physiognomists say that the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in their relations to his success in life as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin, or his whiskers are sickly, his luck will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck, which nature had unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a "hair-planting" professor. This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hair in the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient or behind his ears that would suit for a fine eyebrow and reduce them down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pincers is picked up with the left hand, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted the hole will not be used on that day for fear of inflammation and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

The professor charges more for planting eyebrows than for planting whiskers, because of the many varied degrees of slanting each hair in order to make the eyebrows look natural to the man or to suit the ideas of the physiognomist.

Chinese common laws forbid a man to preside in a court of justice; in other words, to be a mandarin of rank, unless he has a decent pair of mustaches. The law forces many ambitious men who are naturally beardless to go to the "Chi Mow Shi Foo" to make brand new faces for them. From this it can be seen that there is no excuse and none is tolerated in China for beardless faces or bald heads in cases where it is necessary for those parts of the body to be covered with hair.

Advertisements are often seen in American papers for removing hair, but never for planting it. It is possible that in this, as in so many other inventions, the heathen are ahead of the Christians.

WHERE WE ARE KNOWN.

I've been looking for this shop for two weeks, said a sailor. Mentioning the stores of Russell and McDonald my mate said you was opposite some church, and I went to all the churches in the town and enquired for yer, but they did'nt know yer. How did you find us at last? we queried. I asked some policemen. They all know yer. Russell, McDonald and Co.

THROWN IN.

A lot of boys blue sailor suits and youths 3-price suits all thrown into the clothing sale. They are without doubt the best bargains ever offered. Eight cases of men's tweed and diagonal suits just to hand, have also been thrown into the sale at half cost. Russell, McDonald and Co.

The master tailors of Winnipeg had a meeting, during which it was thought that strikers were acting as spies. A visit was made to the roof and here the masters found the secretary of the Journeymen's Union and another tailor near a skylight taking in all the proceedings. A hand-to-hand scuffle ensued, in which the masters came out ahead.

Miss J. E. Harris, the well-known dress-maker, has returned from New York with the latest spring and summer styles, and is again ready to receive her customers at rooms 41 and 42, Five Sisters Block. *

Charts, tide tables, nautical books and almanacks at J. Johnson & Co. *

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—S H E F Co, Jacobs and Ward, E Hutcherson, Fell and Co, Mrs A Jones, Madam J D Gendron, E B Marvin and Co, Union Ice Co, Thos Arden, Taylor Mill Co, S Schoen, Anna Serviston, George Vienna, Jos Levy, Geo Steitz, Poodle Dog.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—Hudson Bay Co, R H Jameson, H Clay, S Leiser, Thompson and K, W P Cameron, H Waller, Nicholles and Renouf, Ellis and Co, J Horne and Co, A E Westcott, Langley and Co, B Gordon, H Saunders, W Smyth, J A T Caton, E G Prior, J McCallum, E White, B Williams, Gilmore and McC, Lenz and L, Miss Wadsworth, Cavin Bros, M W Waitt, J H Baker, Stevens and J, Cascade Packing Co, J and A Clearihue, J H Franks, G and J Doughty, C N Cameron, J Piercy, Carne and M, Fell and Co, Mrs Bickford, G L Simpson, Hibben and Co, A McGregor, A and W Wilson, R McDonald, Johns Bros, Weiler Bros, R P R, Marvin and T, D Spencer, H Short and Son, S H E Co, Watson and Hall, Times, Colbert and W, J Tollick, Miss J Gray, Jas Ewing, McL and McF, Phoenix Brewing Co, S L Kelly, L G Burns, Vancouver Iron Works, Wing Chong, Dom Express Co, J Todd, W Wilson.

CABINET PHOTOS $3 PER DOZ.

CUT IN HALF

Our price for Cabinet Photos was Six Dollars, now it is THREE DOLLARS.

This will hold for ONE MONTH.

Note the address:

SKENE LOWE, Photographer, 63 Government Street, (Successor to Hall & Lowe.)

fe25-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Tender on plastering and painting 9 houses Victoria West. No. 9 Trounce avenue. m15 3t

WANTED—Servant girl at once; family of 3. Call at No. 9 Trounce avenue, m15 2t

ONTARIO APPLES—The undersigned has just arrived from Ontario with a couple of carloads of Northern Spy Apples which he warrants to be true to name, of excellent taste and flavor, sound in every respect. They were selected by himself in Western Ontario expressly for the coast market, and imported in refrigerator cars, and will be sold in lots to suit either the wholesale or retail trade.

m15 JAMES EWING.

C. P. N. CO. (L.D.) STR.

DANUBE

MEYER, MASTER,

Will leave Rithet's inner Wharf

—FOR—

Skidegate and Way Ports

ON

MONDAY, March 20th,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

m15-td

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALVAGE SALE.

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1893.

Under instructions from A. R. Milne Esq., receiver of wrecks, we will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At 11 o'clock a.m. on Sayward's wharf, James Bay.

For Account of Whom It May Concern

The boiler, grate bars, valves, etc., recovered by the steamer Mascotte, belonging to the wrecked steamer

J. R. McDonald,

as it now lies on Sayward's wharf, James Bay.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

m15

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Columbia Lodge I. O. F.

All members are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday, March 15th, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. All members and intending members are hereby notified to attend. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

C. B. LOCKHART, C. R.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The brethren of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room at 1.30 on Thursday, the 16th inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. F. Becker. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Master Workman.

March 14-2t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, J. F. Becker.

Members of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, and sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

March 14, 2t

New spring stock of Wiltons, Brussels, velvets and tapestry carpets at Weiler Bros. *

TELEPHONE 28

You Give the Order We do the Rest

HENRY SAUNDERS, Nos. 31 & 49 Johnson St.

The Choicest Stock of GROCERIES in B. C.

fe27-eod-tf

For Steam and Heating purposes

Use COMOX Nut and Slack Coal.

For Household and Domestic Purposes use

WELLINGTON Lump and Nut Coal

Sold only by THE SIDNEY COAL CO., 51 Store Street.

mar7-tf

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY WOOL Carpets

From the most renowned makers in Europe, in all the newest designs and colorings. These goods have been bought close and carefully selected and will be sold at a small margin of profit.

A Fine Assortment of Lace, Chenille, Damask and Silk Curtains; also Art Muslins, Reversible Cretonnes, Figured Cantons, Art Silks, Reps, Etc.

RUGS AND MATS in great variety. Call and be convinced that our statement is correct.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $2,920,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. J. WARD, MANAGER.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.